LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,120—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

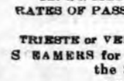
No Luggage or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to be on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler ...9th Octr.
B.L. BRITANIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt .....16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ..30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5236	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8606	R. F. Briscoe .....13th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 20th ,,
B.L.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler .. 27th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5290	W. J. Nantes..... 4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester, 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 18th ,,
B.L.CALEDONIA	755	W.B. Andrews .... 25th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	21st Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

TO LONDON TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .....14th October, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,698 tons, on the 12th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about 6th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 6th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

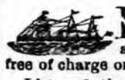
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about the Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	26th November
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, Including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DRAWING, SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL, INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GUARANTEED GOODS.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

EARLY PORTRAITS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

FOLIO EDITION.—25 Portraits in Collotype. With Preface by JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P. In Royal Red, Royal Blue, and Japanese White Portfolios (the Jubilee Colours). Price Rs. 18-12.

JAPAN EDITION.—26 Portraits, on Japan Paper. Only 350 sets, numbered and signed. In silk Portfolio. Price Rs. 63.

Among the Subscribers to the Folio Editions are H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK, H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF TECK, H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, the American Ambassador (Col. JOHN HAY), &c. &c., &c.

FIELD-MARSHALL LORD ROBERTS writes: "They are admirably got up, and am delighted to possess them."

LADY VIOLET GREVILLE writes in the *Graphic*, April 3, 1897:—"A very charming collection . . . . . rarely have portraits shown such a steady development of intellectual and moral beauty as do these delightful early portraits of our Queen."

MRS. HUMPHREY (Author of "Manners for Men") writes in *Truth*, April 1, 1897:—"One of the most striking features of the collection is the manner in which the portraits recall one or other of her Majesty's children or grandchildren. For instance, one of them might almost be taken for the Duchess of Fife."

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

NO COUGH CAN RESIST THE ATTACK OF KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

An Invaluable Remedy of
35 YEARS' STANDING
SPEEDILY

STILLS the COUGH	REMOVES the PHLEGM
RELIEVES the BREATHING	EASES the THROAT
SOOTHES the CHEST and	GIVES REPOSE.

YET

It contains nothing of a Narcotic or Injurious character and may be taken alike by Children and Adults.

Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

THE BEST MEAT EXTRACTS

In India are those prepared by

KEMP & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY.

THESE SURPASS in nutritive properties, delicacy of flavour and freshness all the imported brands and are entirely free from the unpleasant musty taste.

FOR INVALIDS and DELICATE CHILDREN.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

Re. 1-12 per Jar.

gives most gratifying results whenever used and is the most nourishing extract ever produced.

For Invalids and General Use.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT. Re. 1. Rs. 2. Rs. 3-8.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON, Rs. 3.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 9.

Prepared by the Company under Liebig's Process.

A comparison will prove their superiority.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.						Sum Assured payable in			
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	31	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	53	11	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TAYLOR CARRINGTON FAREWELL.

Prior to their return to Australia.

CHARLIE TAYLOR ELLA CARRINGTON,

supported by their large and talented Australian Company.

NOTE.—In consequence of there not being any theatre available in Bombay for a lengthy Season, the management is regretfully compelled to announce that this Season is limited to

2 PERFORMANCES ONLY.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH OCTOBER.

Production for the first time in Bombay of the new London Burlesque.

TOMMY ATKINS,

WITH ITS WEALTH OF

PRETTY WOMEN—Clever Men—Mirth—Melody—Beautiful Costumes and Splendid Scenery.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH OCTOBER.

Production for the first time in Bombay of Pinero's Great Social problem play

THE SECOND

MRS. TANQUERAY.

Remember this is the only opportunity Bombay play-goers will have of witnessing the play of the century

THE SECOND

Mrs. TANQUERAY.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. Reserve plan at SOUNDY and Co.

Mr. T. EMPSON, Advance Manager.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, at the Rate of Rupees (50) Fifty per Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names st od on the Register of the Company on the 28th ultimo.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES	Epernay
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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WANTED, a SMART EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, as Assistant in a Tobacco Busines. Apply, giving copies of testimonials, and stating salary required to No. "99," care of this paper.

WANTED, SEVERAL ENERGETIC EUROPEANS of good address to travel as representatives of an important Manufacturing Concern. Apply stating age, experience, salary required to "No. 44," care of this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced DOCTOR, for s. s. "Safari," to East Africa and back. Apply personally German East Africa Line, Albert Building.

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NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

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The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

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There are 2 Boilers 24' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

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RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

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Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .....„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 8-25m., 8-51a. Low water, 1-39m., 2-53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Examination of Articled clerks to solicitors.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Johannesberger entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

MUD SPORTS.—The jumps will be put up on the maidan to-night, and pegs, etc., will be out for practice.

GOA FAMINE FUND.—The representative Committee of the Portuguese community acknowledges with thanks the following generous donations to the Goa Famine Fund:—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, Rs. 200; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rs. 500; and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Rs. 250.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A STOWAWAY.—Mr. T. Southwell Piper, officiating Senior Dockmaster, writes to us:—"Sir,—In your issue of to-day *re* the trial of an Egyptian for attempting to commit suicide, you say the accused, in his defence, said that the master of the steamer having used bad language towards him, and being afraid of the result of having attempted to travel without paying for the passage, he jumped into the water with the intention of committing suicide. This has not been reported correctly, nor is there any truth in the statement. The accused did not mention the captain at all, or that anyone used bad language towards him. What he did say, was, he felt so disappointed at not being able to get away in the steamer that in a fit of rage he jumped into the sea, for which he was very sorry, and the reason he tore his passport up was to conceal his identity. I must ask you to kindly make the correction as it casts a reflection on the Commander, who is a universal favourite."

THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.—From one of our exchanges we clip the following criticism on he burlesque of Tommy Atkins, which will receive its initial performance in Bombay, next Thursday night, at the Tivoli Theatre:—"The audience which assembled on Wednesday night to witness the Taylor-Carrington Company's performance of Tommy Atkins was so large that dozens of intending patrons had to be turned away, and the reputation of the company accounted for the crowded state of the theatre, and we can safely affirm that everyone was delighted with the excellent entertainment provided. Tommy Atkins is a burlesque full of fun, catchy music, capital dancing, and first-class acting, and in the hands of the Taylor-Carrington Company it receives full justice, being interpreted by both pretty women and clever men. Mr. Charlie Taylor kept the audience in convulsions of laughter as the Irish-Scotchman, Serjeant McSpoofer, and Miss Ella Carrington as Tommy Atkins acted with great vein and jauntiness. All the other characters were done full justice to, and Tommy Atkins may be said to have scored a complete success."

FATAL FALL OFF A CART.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Keshow Sidoo, aged fifty years, a labourer, residing at Ghorupdeo Road. About 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, the deceased was riding in a labour cart, which was laden with coal, and was being driven from Frere Road to the Carrimbhoy Mill at Parel. While the cart was approaching the mill engine-house, in the compound of the mill premises, one of the wheel passed over a small boulder, causing a jerk and throwing the deceased off the cart. He was picked up in a semi-conscious state, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that Keshow had sustained a contused wound, about an inch in length, on the right cheek bone, and that his left side was paralysed. He had also an abrasion over the left hip, and complained of pain in the head. Shortly after admission he became unconscious and died in the evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to concussion of the brain, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of September last, the number of Hindu patients treated in the dispensary was 2,751, among whom the number of new admissions was 543, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	23	6	9	38
Vanias	66	9	24	99
Brahmins	99	28	12	139
Lohanas	8	...	3	10
Other castes	185	22	99	307
Total	381	65	97	543

The average daily attendance was 91. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the funds of the dispensary:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 14,037-4; received during the month, Bai Maneckbai (in memory of her deceased husband, Meghajee Tulsidas) Rs. 500;—total Rs. 14,537-4. In aid of the current expenses during the said month:—A gentleman, Rs. 101; Mr. Kheemjee Lukhmidas, through the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, Rs. 5;—total Rs. 106.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mahim Bazaar Road, touching the death of John de Silva, a native Christian youth, aged eighteen years, son of Paulo de Silva, a book-binder employed in the Government Central Press, and residing at that locality. The deceased had been employed in Saddlery Department of the Army and Navy Stores on a monthly emolument of Rs. 10, but scarcely had he been there for two months, when he complained of hard work and gave up his post on the 7th ultimo. According to the statement made by the father, John was a boy of bad character, frequently staying away from home for three or four days at a time. Three days after he had left the service, the father went to the Stores, and requested the manager not to pay the deceased his salary. On the 29th ultimo both the father and son went to the Stores to get the pay, and were told to go there on the following day. On the 1st instant, they left home for the Fort, where on arrival the father directed deceased to get his pay from the Stores, and then to see him at his office, at the Government Central Press. As the deceased did not turn up at the latter office, the father went to the Stores, and, on an inquiry, ascertained that the deceased had obtained his pay and left. That evening the father searched for the deceased, but failing to find him anywhere, gave information to the police at the Mahim Bazaar Police Station. On Monday morning last, a police ramosee, doing duty at the Municipal Cemetery, No. 45, on the Mahim Sands, noticed the body of the deceased floating in the sea on the sands. He informed the police, who had the body removed. The youth was dressed in a pair of trousers, a coat, a banian, a pair of socks, and a new pair of shoes. There were no marks of violence on the body. As the father could assign no reason for the deceased committing suicide, the jury brought in an open verdict.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. Balvant Chimajee, Acting Mamlatdar of Bhewndi, is appointed under Section 12 of the C. C. P. to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana district, and he is also invested with additional powers under the provisions of the same Code.—Mr. Waman Mahadev Bodas, Subordinate Judge, is invested (under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869) within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Thana, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500, and he is also invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the Judge of Thana. Mr. A. G. Hudson is appointed to act as Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey Thana Pensioned Assistant Surgeon Nasarwanjee Dhunjeebhoy has been appointed to the medical charge of the Cooria Dispensary in Salsette Taluka from the 23rd ultimo. Mr. V. M. Tilak has been appointed third grade extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Division, in the Thana District.—The district report in the Revenue and Agriculture Department for the last week shows:—Rain during week at Thana 0 inches 15 cents. In the Taluka, maximum 8 inches 92 cents. at Shapore(inland taluka); minimum 3 inches 2 cents. at Bassein (coast taluka). Total for season at Thana, 117 inches 80 cents. Early rice crops nearly ready for reaping. State of standing crops excellent. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice (2nd sort) at 5 3-4 seers per rupee at Makhada (in Kolvan), 6 seers at Kalyan (bunder), and 7 seers elsewhere, except at Bassein, where it is 8 1-2 seers per rupee. Cattle healthy except in six villages of the Wadia Taluka near Kolvan.—It has been noticed under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act that the conveyance of passengers in native craft of any description to Bombay from any port between Thana and Bombay, is prohibited from the 1st October 1897, to the 1st January 1898.—A notification has been issued to the effect that no person shall cut or top any portion of any unreserved tree in any protected forest in the District of Thana otherwise than in accordance with the specified Forest Rules from the 1st instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th October 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 5 p.m.
3. There will be shooting at the Colaba Rifle range on Saturday, the 9th instant, from 8 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Esplanade	1	0	2
B Dongri	1	0	17
C Fanaswadi and Khumbharwada	1	1	31
D Khetwadi	1	0	3
E 2nd Nagpada and Kamatipura	4	1	31
F Parel	0	0	11
G Mahim	0	0	5
Hospitals	0	4	8
Total	8	6	108
Total to date	13,401	10,942	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	10
Deaths	2

FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS IN BOMBAY.

From the daily report of the workmen employed on the Famine Relief-works at Clerk Road, it appears that on the 4th instant there were employed on the works 1,045 persons, including 248 women and 40 children. Sixty-one carts were engaged on the day, 488 men brought sixty cart-loads of earth from Worlee Hill, twenty cart-loads of stones from Parel quarry, and forty-two cart-loads of coal ashes from the Worlee Pumping Station to Clerk Road, Julai Hospital, Arthur Road Hospital, and Sankli Talao Segregation Camp. 230 men were levelling earth, digging stones in Parel and Worlee quarries, and breaking stones. 248 women were employed in loading carts and breaking stones. Forty children were engaged in levelling and ramming at the Segregation Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

The medical officer in charge of A ward reported, yesterday morning, another fatal cholera case from the Municipal chawl, at Paltan Road, where a number of similar cases have recently occurred. One suffering case of plague was reported from a house in Clive Road, the patient having been removed to the Grant Road Hospital. A fatal plague case also occurred on the same day at Tandal Street. One plague case was removed to the hospital from Fanaswady. Three medical officers inspected seventeen houses and five chawls in D ward. Two suspicious cases of fever were detected in huts behind Moos Buildings, Grant Road, and have been kept under observation. One grain shop in a house at Falkland Road, where a plague case had occurred, was vacated and the premises disinfected.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in several hospitals was as under on Monday:—Arthur Road, 60; Grant Road, 18; Julai, 23; Dariasthan, 13; Nizampoora, 2; and Adamji Peerbhoy, 2.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on the 4th instant there were nine fresh admissions there. The total mortality was ten, out of which six deaths were recorded in hospitals. The number of patients, remaining under treatment was 70.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 2.

THERE are to be a great number of changes very shortly in the Secretariats of his Highness the Nizam's service, but matters have not quite ripened to that extent to ensure the validity of the reported changes. When they do, you will, in due course, be informed. Doubtless, when ever changes are to take place will not be made known until the Budget of the official year is passed, and this cannot be longer than a fortnight or three weeks hence.—Mr. Plowden returned from Simla over a fortnight ago, but, strange to say, he has not as yet called on his Highness.

Mr. James Jones, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, who has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, vice Mr. Medlicott, took over charge of his office on the 25th ultimo.—Mr. W. Marrett, Executive Engineer, whose services are at present lent to the Hyderabad Deccan Company, has been ordered to revert to the Public Works Department, and to take over charge of the appointment of Inspecting Engineer of the Aurangabad and Gulburga Subas. Mr. Hans Wilson, Executive Engineer, at present on special Famine Relief duty, retires from the 1st of the ensuing official year (7th October 1897). Mr. A. H. Stevens has been re-appointed as Commissioner and Secretary of the Chadderghaut Municipality, but it is whispered that this is only on probation for three months.

Major Nawab Afsar-ud-Dowla Bahadur, C.I.E., has been given the command of the Nizam-I-Jamieth (the Irregular Troops), so that he now really is commander of the whole of his Highness' Army, in addition to being A.-D.-C. to the Nizam. The gallant Major is well deserving of all the honours conferred on him by his sovereign, and notwithstanding the multifarious duties he has to perform, no portion of his work is in the least neglected. In addition to two and sometimes three Brigades held weekly, several officers and men of his troops are to be seen frequently on the maidan actively engaged in practising polo, tent-pegging, etc. Gymkhana races have commenced, gymnasium classes are being opened, and cricket also is not neglected. On the 25th ultimo, there was a friendly cricket match between an eleven selected from the Golconda Brigade, Imperial Service, and Household Troops, and an eleven of the Regular Troops, which resulted in a victory for the latter team.

To-day a team selected from the Nizam's Forces is to play a team from the schools (past and present). On Thursday, however, the match of the season was played on the Chadderghaut grounds (the Futteh Maidan), the Secunderabad Gymkhana *vs.* the Chadderghaut Cricket Club. Unfortunately the heavy rain of the early morning, as well as the smart shower that fell during playing hours, slightly spoilt the match, which ended in a draw in favour of the Chadderghaut Cricket Club, the Chadderghaut Devils played in real good style, contributing 47 foor outs. Blake played a good game for 27, and of the others, S. Mirza, P. Whitmott, and A. Martinaut ran into double figures. At 4 o'clock Chudderghaut declared their innings closed for 152, with Deulin and Martinaut not out, and Gell still to bat. Secunderabad went in a little after 4, and Beasley played a pretty game for 25. A great deal, however, was expected from the finest bat in the Deccan, but he was unfortunately caught. Marsden, Fisher, Thackeray, and Haibord ran into double figures, and at 5-45 time was called for a total of 103, when only one wicket had to fall, the whole eleven having gone in. The game might have been prolonged for another half-hour, but it was cloudy, and the light was very bad indeed. As the match is of great interest, and to several Bombayites as well, I give below the scores:—

CHUDDERGHAUT.

P Wilmott, c Haibord, b Hutchinson	10
R Oates, c Ivers, b Hutchinson	9
R Blake, c Beasley, b Hutchinson	27
Hugh Gough, c Fisher, b Hutchinson	5
S Mirza, run out	13
J Devlin, not out	47
Boardman, s b O'Neill	6
C Willmott, c Fisher, b Nicholson	3
Battenbury, c Hutchinson, b Nicholson	7
A Martinaut, not out	10
W Gell, did not bat	
Extras	15
	152

Innings declared closed for... 152

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA.

Lieut Col Aspinall, c P Willmott, b Blake	0
Major O'Neill, c Blake, b Blake	1
Capt Hutchinson, c Blake, b C Willmott	3
H Beasley, c Battenbury, b Blake	25
W Nicholson, b Blake	9
R Marsden, b Oates	13
Capt Fisher, c Blake, b Oates	13
C R Haibord, c and b C Willmott	10
Capt Ivers, run out	7
Major Thackeray, not out	11
David, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	103

BOMBAY PARSEES AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

MR. J. J. MODY sends us a copy of the letter of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in reference to a telegram of congratulation sent by the Parsee community on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee:—

No. 5936 OF 1897.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th September, 1897.

From S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet, Bombay.

SIR,—Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed to request that you will convey to the Parsee community of Bombay Her Majesty the Queen Empress' gracious appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the loyal telegram sent by them on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. W. EDGERLEY,
Secretary to Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE total area irrigated by the Public Works Department in India during 1895-96 exceeded that of the previous year, but there was a decrease of nearly Rx. 100,000 in the gross revenue realized.

IN the quaint language of the official report the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal are "as good as the best" that have been reaped in recent years. They are over the sixteen-anna standard.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 4th September, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 95,959, and for goods, etc., Rs. 73,580, making altogether Rs. 1,69,539, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 163. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 1,88,169, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 181.

THE Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 4th September, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 3,958, and for goods, etc., Rs. 999, making altogether Rs. 4,957, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 92. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 4,980, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 92.

AMONG the officers warned to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the front on active service is Colonel R. R. Pulford, Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in the Public Works Department. When the exigencies of a border war make it necessary to take officers in Colonel Pulford's position away from their usual duties, it does not look as if there were much in the contention that the establishment of senior officers of the Royal Engineers in India is far in excess of all possible requirements.

MR. UPCOTT, Director-General of Railways, will leave Simla on the 18th instant and make the following tour:—Campbellpur Road, October 19th; Marri-Attock Railway, 20th to 23rd; Multan, 24th; Hyderabad (Sind) via Kotri-Rohri Railway, 27th to 29th; Samasata, 30th, and thence via Southern Punjab line to Delhi, arriving there on November 1st and halting one day. Mr. Upcott will afterwards proceed to Darjeeling (5th-6th November) and on the 9th go from Sealdah to Midnapur, inspecting the new line, and return to Calcutta on November 15th.

THE folly of the practice, which has been growing year by year, of mentioning every second man in despatches in connection with each small expedition, is brought forcibly home by the despatches on the Malakhand field operations. Speaking broadly, every man whose name appears therein has performed service far above the ordinary, and has deserved the honour which "mention in despatches" implied in former times. But now this carries so little weight, that in order to recognise adequately the merits of particular individuals, a plentiful distribution of decorations will be required in addition.

A SERIES of accidents were reported on Saturday by the Sealdah Railway authorities. The Khulna mail train, due in Calcutta at 4-35 a. m., got derailed when passing the point near Dawlatpur station. The engine and the permanent way were damaged and much inconvenience was caused; traffic through the main line being blocked for several hours. A passenger train which left Calcutta at 8-19 halted at the scene of the accident and transferred her passengers to the train on the opposite side. The derailed train took over the passengers of the latter and conveyed them to Calcutta. No. 8 down Goalundo passenger train met with a similar accident the evening previous when passing Narcoldanga bridge on the way to Sealdah, and it took about three hours to replace her on the lines. Another accident of a serious character occurred between Belliaghatta and Sealdah. An up goods special arriving from Budge Budge ran into some composite waggons of two trains stanning on the main line on Saturday morning, damaging some of the waggons and the permanent way.

A FAREWELL luncheon party was given to Sir George and Lady White in Annandale Gardens on Saturday, the guests being the members of the Order of the Black Heart. The weather was perfect, and the Gymkhana which followed with prizes given by the Order was highly successful. The 1½ mile race for ponies 14 hands and more, was won easily by Mr. Hewett's Lorna, ridden by Captain Douglas. The Polo Sourry was won by Captain Taylor's Holmrook, ridden by Captain G. A. Robertson; Mr. Lung being second on Redbourne. The winners in the other events were:—Wand race, Miss Queripel, with Miss Wheler 2nd; Trotting race for horses, Miss Reedell; for poules, Miss Wheler; needle and thread race (ladies' nomination) Captain Robertson, nominated by Miss Holdich.

SINCE the commencement of the troubles on the Frontier the various Ordnance departments have been working at very high pressure in order to deal with the many urgent demands for store and equipment which are constantly being received. The Ferozepore and Rawalpindi Arsenals in particular have been extremely hard worked, and great credit is due to those in charge for the expedition which has been used in despatching the immense quantities of supplies needed for the various expeditions. The Ordnance factories, too, have been working extra hours in order to deal with the press of orders. Of them the Cossipore Foundry and Shell Factory has been working almost night and day, while the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum Dum, in consequence of the decision to use none but the ammunition with the soft nosed bullet, has been put to the greatest strain. The need of a third officer in this latter factory has long been felt and the work of the last two months or so has shown how necessary it is that the staff of officers should be increased there. We understand that Captain Clay, the permanent Superintendent of the Dum-Dum factory, will return from leave in a fortnight's time, and that, on his arrival, Captain Bicknell, who has been acting for him for some months past, may be retained for duty there, at any rate until the present great pressure is somewhat lessened. It has also been found necessary to send some of the experts from the Kirkee Ammunition Factory to Dum Dum in order to deal with the mass of extra work.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* publishes some observations on the Queen of Denmark's celebration of her eightieth birthday, which indicate pretty clearly the mixed feelings with which her Majesty is regarded in her native country. The *Vossische* writes:—"Queen Louisa of Denmark, who has not unjustly been called 'the Mother-in-law of Europe,' ends her eightieth year to-day. By birth a Landgravine of Hesse, she became, through her Danish mother, after the renunciation of her brother, the Landgrave Frederick, the legitimate heiress of Denmark, Lauenburg, and, according to the view of the matter taken at Copenhagen, of Schleswig too. The right of succession to the whole kingdom of Denmark was secured to her and her Consort, Prince Christian of Holstein-Glucksburg, who is half a year her junior, by the Act of Succession of July 31, 1853. Since the war of 1864 the Queen has been reputed to be anti-German, and it is not unknown that she has tried to utilise the widely-ramified dynastic relations she owes to the marriages of her daughters against Germany. Through her daughter, Princess Dagmar, afterwards the Empress Maria Feodorowna, she gained very great influence over the Emperor Alexander III., and the recently published reminiscences of Jules Hansen, the Danish Press Agent in Paris, revealed the fact that her intrigues were still going on at a very recent date. The Russo-French rapprochement is said to have been prepared mainly in Copengahen. But despite her undeniable talent, her energy, and her political experience, success has not always crowned her efforts. Under her influence her consort confirmed, on Nov. 18, 1863, the Elder Danish Constitution, which was destined to cost him within a year two-fifths of the territory then subject to the Danish Monarch. The Queen is also said to have greatly influenced the Danish Court policy, which led to long Constitutional conflicts. Queen Louisa is a highly gifted and very benevolent woman. She has been very deaf for a good many years past, and seldom goes beyond the limits of her family circle; so that the celebration of her eightieth birthday to-day will probably be on a small scale."

THE direction of the Queen that the children of legal peers shall in future have title of Honourable, and that they shall have precedence immediately after the younger children of barons and immediately before baronets, will, says the "Law Times," lead to an incident for which there is no parallel in the history of the peerage. Lord Morris, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, is a life peer; he was, however, before his promotion to this office, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and was created a baronet in 1885. The successor to Lord Morris's baronetcy will furnish the only instance of succession to a baronetcy alone devolving on one who has become entitled to the prefix of honourable" by hereditary right. The children of legal peers will henceforth form a distinct class in the Roll of precedence. The young children of an hereditary peer created yesterday will take precedence of the children of a legal peer whose creation dates from 1876, when legal peerages were first established; and, again, there will be no difference in rank between the eldest son and the other children of legal peers, whereas the eldest son of an hereditary baron has precedence of Knights of the Garter, Privy Councillors, and judges, while the younger children take rank after these dignitaries. The same journal states that the establishment of the office of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary has been altered since its institution in its relation to the peerage. In 1876 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, under the provisions of the statute creating the office in that year, were members of the House of Lords only while they held their judicial office. In 1835, Lord FitzGerald, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, was offered the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, which he accepted. Before, however, the Great Seal of Ireland was committed to him and his appointment completed, he discovered that by its acceptance he would cease to be a member of the House of Lords. An hereditary peerage was offered to him, which he was constrained to decline on the ground of insufficient income to support its dignity. He accordingly refused the Irish Chancellorship. By an amending Act, passed in 1887, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary on vacating their office continue to be members of the House of Peers. Under the provisions of this statute Lord Russell of Killowen, as an ex-Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, has a seat in the "Gilded Chamber."

THE portrait that Miss Helen Donald-Smith has painted of Marie Corelli, and which is to be shown in Messrs. Graves' Galleries, Pall Mall, S.W., recalls in composition the pose often made use of by the great portrait painters Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds for their patrons. The author of "The Sorrows of Satan" is seen coming down a flight of marble steps. She is wearing a low evening dress of white satin. In the background of the picture to the left is a group of leafy trees; in the right-hand corner between and over the balustrade you get a peep of the beautiful blue Adriatic. Marie Corelli has been asked over and over again, both by artists and photographers, to sit. There was a photograph, we gather, taken by a young friend, but this war never published, so that Miss Donald-Smith's picture is really the first portrait of the popular author made for the public. A plate is in hand of the picture; a limited number of impressions will be struck off, and each proof will be signed. Already we are informed that the autograph fiend is on the hunt; especially those with that trait that live on the other side of the Atlantic.

TELEGRAMS sometimes get distorted in France as well as in England. The other day a gentleman and his wife started from Paris to visit their relations in a little town in Brittany, where their coming was joyfully expected. But on nearing their destination the travellers found that their train did not "arrest itself" at the particular station; so they had to descend at the previous stopping place, Questembert, a few miles away. They then sent off a telegram to their friends:—"Descendus Cheval Blanc Questembert venez nous prendre," and sat down to eat, drink, and be merry. But, unfortunately, when the despatch reached its destination it read:—"Decedes Cheval Blanc Questembert venez nous prendre." Joyful anticipation was immediately turned into lamentation. It did not occur to them as strange that the deceased should ask to have their bodies taken away, but they jumped to the conclusion that the assuredly a railway accident had happened. So they hurriedly prepared a vehicle suitable for the melancholy occasion, and drove to Questembert. But when they arrived at the Cheval Blanc they found the "decedes" gaily enjoying a square meal, and there was joy once more.

THE youthful elephant Toby is now the "lion" of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. There are (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) all sorts of reasons for lionising him. He is a recent gift of the Emperor Menelik. He comes, as that Emperor says, from a part of Africa where elephants are phenomenal in their sagacity, and he is playful and fond of practical jokes. Toby is fond of cakes and rice. He likes children and gay people, but he objects to savants of grave aspect. Has he noticed that they do not bring cakes in their pockets? A party of Congressionists now in Paris were greatly amused by his tricks. Toby singled out one of them, whipped of his hat, and walked round the enclosure waving it triumphantly. Then he came back and set it on the owner's head again, but he took off his spectacles and seemed puzzled as to what to do with them. After looking at them attentively he restored them to the owner. But this time he took off the hat again, dropped it on the ground, and seized the somewhat singular head of hair of the learned Congressionist and pulled it off, for it was artificial. It is expected that after this feat Toby will make the fortune of the Paris "Zoo." He must be a very shrewd baby to have noticed the difference between a wig and home-grown hair.

THE King of Siam, coming from Essen, where he was the guest of Mr. Krupp and visited his renowned gun-making works, arrived at The Hague on Sept. 6. The Queen-Regent had given orders that the Royal guest should be received with great ceremony. Accordingly, a guard of honour, with a band, attended at the station, where all the high officials of the Court, State, and city, were present, and he was welcomed by the Foreign Minister. With an escort of cavalry, the King drove through crowded streets to the Royal Palace, where he was put up with the members of his suite, the Siamese Princes who accompany him being at the Hotel des Indes. On Sept. 8 King Chulalenkora visited Amsterdam, and on Sept. 9 was entertained by the Queen at a State dinner at the Castle Loo, near Apeldoorn.

THE Consul-General has begun the trial of the King of Benin and his chiefs for the massacre of the British mission. Three chiefs were convicted of murder and sentenced to death; two were shot, while the third committed suicide the night before the sentence was to be carried into execution.

THE transference or a former fire-brigade man and vestry hall keeper to the earldom of Egmont is (says the *St. James's Gazette*) quite in keeping with many of the extraordinary romances connected with the family. A son of the first Earl more than three hundred years ago had a most eventful career. After a distinguished studentship at St. Paul's school, he became a student for the Bar; but his dissipated conduct, ending a most improvident marriage, so exasperated his father that he cut off all his supplies; the peer remarking that, as his son "had ruined himself by his riots, he must recover himself with his wits." After an adventurous sojourn in Spain, the scapegrace returned to England just prior to the time of the Armada, and his aid was sought in translating some papers in cipher found in a captured Spanish vessel. The day after they reached him, Perceval returned them to Queen Elizabeth in person, together with a transcription in Spanish, Latin, and English. They contained the first trustworthy intimation of the designs of Spain, and the incident led to a firmly established position in the favour of the Queen and her advisers. The Earl who is just deceased had an eventful youth and romantic marriage. His wife was a lady's-maid, the daughtar of a Southsea fruiterer, whom, however, the Earl sent to a private school for two years before the marriage. The silver wedding was celebrated three years ago at Midhurst with much rejoicing. The tragic death of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by a fanatic early in the century, is familiar to everyone.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BIRDS OF THE SAME FEATHER, &c.

Referring to the announcement that, by way of expressing their deep sorrow at Tilak's conviction, three Calcutta native papers had appeared on Saturday morning with black borders, the *East Goffar* says: Nobody on this side of India was surprised at such a pitiful exhibition of sorrow on the part of these Bengalee editors. They were probably aware that they were sailing in the same boat with Tilak as far as strong writings were concerned, and it was therefore their bounden duty to sympathise with Tilak, so that when they found themselves placed in a similar predicament, they would have the same kind of sympathy extended to them by the Deccan papers. This uncouth action on the part of the Babu editors reminds us of the old adage that birds of the same feather flock together. The editors would have more attracted the attention of the general public if they had been a little more original, and had marked the furrows on their foreheads with thick black borders in printer's ink and worn the weeds of a widow, and by way of giving a finishing stroke to these outward signs of sorrow, had shed crocodile tears over Tilak's political and social extinction for a period of eighteen months.

THE "POONA VAIBHAV" CASE.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The *Poona Vaibhav* case, after its abortive result in the late Sessions, has been formally traversed to the next; but we learn on reliable authority that Government intend to withdraw this prosecution, if the accused tenders an adequate apology. Peace-loving men would not certainly like the case to be re-tried. The divided jury has thus given the accused an opportunity to show good faith and pliancy, and to the Government to show mercy and forbearance. The articles indicted were, Mr. Justice Strachey pointed out in his summing up, which, we are glad to own, was in this case a model of fairness and thorough balance, plainly *comments* upon *measures*—the plague measures of the Government at Poona, and so they fell within the scope of the saving clause of Section 124 A; and the only question for the jury to determine was whether they over-leaped the bounds set up by law, that is, whether they were likely to create a disapprobation not consistent with a disposition to render due obedience to the lawful authority of Government.

THE EDUCATED CLASS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* seems to consider the present as an opportune time for entering upon a vindication of the educated class of Indians: The educated class, however, at present has the best interests of the country, though as has been stated time out of mind, no class than this is more deeply impressed with the permanence of British rule and its manifest advantages, despite not a few glaring spots in the methods of Government, which, however, time and the progress and power of enlightened public opinion are sure in the end to remove. It is, again, the only class which can instruct and assist Government. But the Government in its self-sufficiency, if not something worse, ignores it. But the day must come, when it will have to admit the justice of this observation and largely take the educated class into its confidence for the better government of the country. The National Congress, as the representative of that class, has been persistently aiming at this object, namely, by freely and fairly instructing Government, in an open and constitutional manner, in *coram populo*, to lead them to establish a better government. Its aim is to go from good to better, thence to best. This is the aim and object of the people of all free and enlightened states in the civilised world. What is reform, but a means to that end. And what is more the highest end of any Government but to see to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. We are quite sure that the governing authorities themselves are fully aware that open criticism having for its aim and object this ideal is certainly preferable to a policy of repression and gagging. The continuance of the latter is a negation of the former. And it is superfluous for us to inform our rulers which mode or policy they should adopt.

THE RE-APPEARANCE OF PLAGUE.

The re-appearance of Plague, says the *Gujerati*, in Poona, Bombay, Surat and other towns is, indeed, a serious matter:—When the bubonic fever was first discovered last year at Mandvi, the people were more or less blamed by the unprecedented character of the visitation. The state of things now is not much better than in the corresponding period of 1896. But familiarity breeds indifference and even contempt. That explains why a feeling of indifference is everywhere discernible, though the reports of weekly mortality are becoming more and more sensational. Herein lies great danger, and we think this kind of listlessness might lead to serious consequences, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent the spread of the pestilence. Government have not sufficient funds for helping municipalities. That is the general excuse. But crores after crores are at the disposal of those who engineer expeditions on the frontier for avenging fancied wrongs. If the ten or fifteen crores, that the transfrontier operations now in progress will absorb, could have been expended for ameliorating the sanitary condition of the country, the poor people would have derived untold blessings, and been enabled to cope with plague and cholera with greater success. But there is the unfathomable transfrontier abyss which is not yet full. The demands of the transfrontier policy and punitive posse are dismed all paramount, and yet government complain, because the people are perverse enough to ask their rulers to spend the taxpayers' money on purposes in which they are vitally and primarily interested, and especially on their health, happiness and comfort on a liberal scale in times of such terrible visitations like famine, plague and cholera so as to minimise their sufferings as much as possible!!

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY SCHEME.

The native journals look upon the scheme for the reconstruction of Bombay as grand in its conception, but fraught with difficulties in its probable execution.

The *East Goftar* remarks: "Lord Sandhurst seems to be determined to launch the scheme and put it in working order as the period of his office expires, and both the Corporation and the public would accordingly do well to extend their co-operations to Government for an early accomplishment of the object in view. It has been stated in some quarters that the creation of the Improvement Trust was an indirect, if not a direct, slap in the face of the Corporation, which has not for some time past been in the good graces of Government; but we do not for one moment believe that Government has been actuated in the creation of such a trust with any adverse motives against the Corporation. The latter, with its 72 members, in an unwieldy body for the transaction of business of the nature indicated in the lesser of Government, and every sensible man will agree that, if the scheme was to be carried to a successful termination, a Trust on the lines of the Port Trust with a strong representation of the Corporation, which has to provide funds for the purpose, would be the best means for accomplishing the object. We hope and trust that the scheme, which involves an expenditure of some five crores of rupees, and which, when carried out, would not only enhance the beauty of the second city in the Empire but would ensure and improve the health of a million of its inhabitants, will be fairly launched next year; and before Lt.-E. Lord Sandhurst retires from India some two years hence, he will have the satisfaction of seeing it taken in hand and in fair working order.

The *Indian Spectator* states: Most welcome and opportune is the letter of Government to the President of the Corporation on the question of the sanitary re-building of Bombay. Lord Sandhurst has redeemed his pledge of taking the question vigorously in hand, and impartial men cannot well question the soundness of the general principles on which his Excellency's Government base the scheme they unfold in the letter in question. Credit is given to the Corporation for the success of its administration, and it would be mere capiousness to smell in the new proposal any desire to belittle the Bombay Municipality or to curtail its privileges. It has work enough on its hands to do. The water-system is yet to be perfected and the drainage of half the city begun. There is the eternal question of the Flats, of the proper mode of disposing of our cutcera and of giving an effective blow to such nuisances as a careless dirty population or an unconscientious scavenger-services guilty of. Arrangements are to be made for the proper drainage of overground and subsoil rain-water. And last comes the question of housing our schools better. Each of these works is stupendous enough, and success as regards each would bring as much credit as the Tansa Water-works themselves. Let the Corporation turn to them and not chafe at the Government proposal to hand over the sanitary rebuilding of Bombay into the hands of a Trust, on which it is to be strongly represented. The operations of the new Trust would necessarily collide with the interests of a majority of the Corporators, as they are large house-owners and may have to suffer. But that is really the reason why the matter should not be in the hands of the Corporation. The general public at any rate, has small sympathy with the house-owners, who do not need much of it, we should think, having had ample opportunity to derive great profits from the virtual monopoly in their hands. Nor have their spokesmen in the Corporation shown much anxiety in the matter of street improvements and opening up of the dark and ill-ventilated parts of the city. The matter is so very urgent that a heroic remedy is needed, and we are glad Government have come forth with an acceptable scheme, which is calculated to be productive of immense good to the city, and which promises to carry out within a measurable distance of time the necessary programme with fixed determination and thoroughness of

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES RED SHIRTINGS AND 6 BALES GREEN CAMBRICS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Remchund Mangaldas, the following:—

Ex. s. s. Arabia.

J. A. B. 330 1-5 5 cases each 60 pieces 28"× 40 yds. red shirtings.

Ex s s Clan Fraser.

J A B 6-10-4 cases each 60 pieces 28" × 40 yds. red shirtings.

Ex s s Ashton Hall.

J A B D.456-60—5 bales each 150 pieces 22" × 24 yds. dyed green cambrics.

Ex s. s. Clan Graham.

J A B D.456-4—4 bales each 150 pieces 21" × 24 yds. dyed green cambrics.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parcel Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plate-f, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, fish table ornaments, one first-rate Wheeler and Wilson's parlour cabinet sewing machine, Persian and Brussels carpets, table lamps, one constantine patent open fire treasury range, one English ice-box, air gun and damascus rifle, one pony cart, calcutta, English gentleman saddle, grain crusher, fowls, goats, pigeons &c., &c., the property of F. GUILMARTIN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tulloch, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s, Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, to the highest bidder.

About 15 first class Australian horses, imported especially for India, consisting of very first class Artillery horses, officers chargers, hacks cobs, &c.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale, and are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removable coach-box in very good order.

1 powerful grey Arab, about 14-2, 8 years, broken to saddle and harness, shows a-d fast.

1 country-bred chesnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF AKYAB AND RANGOON RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the time and place below mentioned, by order of Seha Gangjee Nansy and on account and at the risk of Thacker Hirjee Kessowjee—

At 2 p.m. at Carnac Bunder.
Ex. s. s. Kamara from Akyab—
2,500 small bags Akyab Vena rice.

At 2-30 p.m. at No. 5 shed, Victoria Dock.
Ex. s. s. Kateria from Akyab—
567 small bags Akyab Vena rice.

At 3 p.m. at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock,
Ex. s. s. Henzada—
387 large bags Rangoon Chhapi Hulva rice.

At 3-30 p.m. at Shed, Prince's Dock.
Ex. s. s Kharagora from Akyab—
971 small bags Akyab Vena rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "VICTORIA MANSION," ON THE RIPON ROAD, AT BY-ULLA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakmidas Mowjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of July 1896, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 1886, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs Cursondas Vulubhdas, Gordhundas Gooldass Tejpal and Ranchundas Hemraj, the Trustees of a Deed of Settlement dated 1st February, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub district and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No.—, and Street No.—, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Cleeve Lodge" Middle Colaba, near the Post office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, English iron safe on stand, hand and foot sewing machine, large size cooking stove, aviary with birds, office-shigram with horse and harness, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, folding harmonium, etc., the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABULA TANK ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 2239, old Survey No. 682, and new Survey No. 1681, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 5540 (1), 5540 (3), 5540 (4), and 5540 (6), and Street Nos. 2/8, 2/C, 3/D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the Mazagon Road and partly by property of Oodhowji Mulji and Girdhar Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Administrator-General.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hanuman Street, Fort, opposite the Indian Art Gallery (where the kit has been removed for sale, the property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as mahogany dining table, drawing room sofas and chairs, lined velvet and chiffoniers, almyras, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, brass bedsteads, large Pan bowl, telescope brass floor lamps, English clock striking every quarter hour with bell, American iron safe on stand, copying press, sewing machine on stand, magic lantern, cottage harmonium, plate-ware, glassware and crockery, etc.

The above is now on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SUNKERSETT'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring three hundred and forty-two square yards and eight-tenths of another square yard or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease dated the 6th day of October, 1868, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sankersett, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawala of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Sleater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 105, 151, 307, 372, 388, new Nos. 13538, 13354, 13355, 13329, 13391, 13393, and 13395, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by land former, lybelonging to Manockjee Eduljee Contractor and now of Dossabhoy Billimoria, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, afterwards to Shanaji Akbaji, and now to Mr. Ragoonath Mucoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1868, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenant and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1891, contained. A copy of this indenture of sub-lease may be inspected by intending purchasers before the date of sale at the office of the Auctioneers, or on the premises, at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

(Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING No. 18, NEAR NOWGHUR TANK, AT COPPER SMITH GART AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.

SALE OF 35 F. P. BALES OF BENGAL OLD COTTON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., at Mr. Toolsidas Moraji's Jutha, near the New Rooms, Colaba, by order of Mr. Jeevaramul Moolchand, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramdeo Foolchand.—R.F.—35 full-pressed bales of Bengal old Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at 112 1-16 for Consols in London, and 103¾ for Rentes in Paris; Paris Exchange on London having been 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·17. The price of Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered in London, at 118. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt. The price of Bar Silver in London declined ¼d., say to 25¾d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-8th cent cheaper, at 55½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower, at 4·84¼ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16ths per cent. higher at £63 1-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Sheep Skin Sale, which opened firm with an active demand, with prices 2d. per lb. higher. The number of Goat Skins offered at this sale is 920,000 bales; and of Sheep Skins, 860,000 bales.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 35s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and White Delhi at 33⅔s. per 492 lbs., same shipment to the same port, sellers via the Canal. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 38s. per 416 lbs., business done via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Havre, tone of the market steady; and Linseed at 35⅔s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, including 200 Egas Indians. Imports 9,000 bales. The price of all spot Cotton was unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 6½ cents per lb.; but Futures were 3 points higher, for January, at 6·41 cents, and 8 points up for April, at 6·54 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 49,000 bales, and the figures to date now give the following comparison for the same period in the two previous years.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	49,000	76,00	62,000
Two days' Receipts	84,000	146,000	97,000
Since 1st ultimo	886,000.	1,412,000	611,000

The Banks and Markets generally have been closed to-day for the native *Dasera* holiday, and we have no local news to chronicle this evening in this column except.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday which were as follows:—

Cotton	540	bales.
Wheat	2,342	cwts.
Linseed	1,072	,,
Poppyseed	635	,,
Castorseed	2,983	,,
Rice	4,495	,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.

Sprague, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, on sick leave, from Alibag.

OCTOBER 2.

Casement, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Neemuch.

OCTOBER 3.

Ezekiel, Lieut, Bo, Comt Transpt, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 4.

Quinlin, Major, Bo, 4 h Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad,

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Allardyce, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on sick leave, to England.
Willis, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on sick leave, to England.
Gillespie, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Karachi.
Price, Major, Bo, 27th Baluchis, to rejoin Regt, to Karachi.
Hoskyns, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
McWhinnie, Capt, Bo, R I Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Molloy, Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, to rejoin Regt, to Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Cave, Capt, Bo, A C G, from leave, to Poona.
Luard, Capt, 8th, Durham L I, from leave, to Poona.
Hessey, Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Saulez, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, from furlough, to Baroda.
Nuttall, Lt, 12th Bo I, to rejoin Regt, to Sangor.

OCTOBER 4.

Ezekiel, Lt, Bo, Comt Transpt, on Field Service, to Kohat.
Bigger, Surgn Major, Punjab, 3rd P C, on duty, to Kohat.
Orr, Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, to Peshawar.
Davis, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, from leave, to Kohat.
Hornby, Lt, Punjab, 2nd P I, from leave, to Kohat.
Scott, Surgn Major, M., 5th M I, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Brooke, Lt, Ms, Comt T Dept, to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Quantin, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Roddy, Lt, Bengal, Comt Transpt Dept, recalled for duty, to Peshawar.
Thacker, Capt, Bengal, Comt Transpt Dept, recalled for duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Kingston, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Gurkhas, from leave, to Lansdowne.
Laing, Lt, Bengal, 12th B I, from furlough, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill in the Town Hall Compound and at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-45 p.m., on Thursday next, the 7th instant.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at Head-quarters, at 6 p.m., to-day (Wednesday), the 6th inst.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday, the 8th instant.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Major and Paymaster A. F. Soundy, V.D., Soundy and Co., Fort.
Capt. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Sergt. Major J. H. Downing, Headquarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr. Sergt. B. F. Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corpl. G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Cyclist F. Hogan, Sirdar's Carbonic Inventions Syndicate Co., Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Members, Rs. 2, to include 1 lady.
Non-members, Rs. 3, to include 1 lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 cases stationary, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Thorndale s—32 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Oriental s—3 cases provision, 19 cases soap etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bullionist s—13 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mohamed and Co.
Branksome Hall s—5 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormasjee Aderjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—40 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Bermuda s—4 cases stationery A H Kikabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—36 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Singapore s—39 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 325 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
India s—2 casks brandy, M Rusee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—75 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Palinurus s—67½ cwts sinna leaves, 97 cwts khismis, 140½ cwts fenneleed, Manecklal Gordhan; 110 cwts fenneleed, E S Dawoodbhoy.
Letimbro s—36 cwts guanda horns, Heerjeebhoy Khakoo and Co; 147 bales twist, M Byramjee; 12 cwts bhasabole, 3½ cwts heerabole, Cassumbhoy Bhicajee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—225 bales twist, N J Abraham.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd October, compared with the Statement of 25th September, 1897:—

	Sept. 25.	Oct. 2.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,29,212	31,29,400
Do. do. at Branches	11,47,953	13,14,698
Other Deposits	3,68,32,433	3,61,40,897
Post Bills	5,888	1,852
Credits, undrawn	12,27,666	11,44,000
Rs...	5,87,43,142	5,86,30,847
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,31,12,026	1,36,02,619
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	41,32,370	44,67,263
Loans do. do. do.	1,01,39,222	1,11,43,575
Bills Discounted and purchased	67,04,379	73,39,648
Dead Stock	4,15,185	4,15,185
Stamps and Stationery	18,931	18,968
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	3,34,602	2,91,345
Cash	1,98,63,620	1,76,29,532
Rs..	5,87,43,142	5,86,30,847

NOW READY.

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OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

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At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREITHAUPT—September 30, at Cranley Hall, Bangalore, the wife of E. M. Breithaupt, Yemme Gundi Estates, S. Coorg, of a son.

GAIRDNER—September 26, at Kandawgyee House, Rangoon Mrs. C. Gairdner, twins (a son and daughter).

HART—September 30, at Cawnpore, the wife of Frank W. Hart, of a daughter.

WINGATE—September 22, at Hayward's Heath, Sussex, the wife of A. Wingate, Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S., of a daughter.

WEBSTER—September 29, at Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. E. Webster, M. A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOWITT—ALDER—September 25, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Kitchen, M.A., James Edward, third son of James Jowitt, of Wimbledon, to Maude Kathleen, third daughter of the late W. J. B. Alder, of Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1897.

THE October number of the *Calcutta Review* has a really alarming article, setting forth the progressive cooling of the northern hemisphere and of Northern India, and the inevitable consequences thereof in the not distant future. The worst of it is that the writer, Mr. Gostling, is able to give chapter and verse from the most recent authorities in astronomy and geology for prophecies of calamities worse than famine or plague or earthquake. The reader feels disposed to cry aloud with the poet: Let rather Roman come again, come Saxon, Norman or the Dane, come God's sword rather than the new glacial epoch which is already casting its chill shadow before, checking our monsoons, piling snows on the Himalayas, and threatening the eventual submergence of half India by raising the level of the ocean. The prospect is too awful for contemplation, and the worst of it is that its realisation will not in the nature of things be deferred for even the short respite of two thousand years—a mere second of astronomic and geologic time. Talk of spectral ice! Let us think a little as to what our fate must be when the ice cap of the Antarctic circle, twelve miles high, gets its innings in the enjoyment of the longer southern summers, already at hand, while the ice cap of the north now reduced to two miles high suddenly thaws and floods the whole of the southern hemisphere! Rifts in the formerly impenetrable Antarctic ice are already evident. Trees have been found growing in an island which was ribbed in thick ice when navigators visited it fifty years ago. But the real peril for India, and still more for the northern hemisphere, is the inevitable cooling of the Arctic circle, under the influence of the precession of the equinox cycle resulting from the fact that the north pole describes a circle or cycle in the heavens in 25,800 years. Five thousand years ago the north pole was in the Dragon, and its pointers were the two stars, forming the front of Charles's Wain; now the pointers are the two outer stars of the Great Bear, the rear stars of Charles's Wain. The difference is considerable. When the earth during the northern winter is nearest the sun, it rushes past at such speed, that the winter half of the years is eight and a-half days shorter than the summer half. The longer summer tempts the ice to melt on the ice cap—which is not around the north pole but extends over Greenland. At certain times the ice breaks up, and the pent up waters that were attracted by the ice cap are set free. "The waters of the great deep are broken up," and overspread Europe, Russia, and Siberia. They can only escape to the Black Sea, and through the Bosphorus into the Mediterranean, submerging vast areas, including Mesopotamia. The world had then a Noachian Deluge. The subsidence of the waters and the exposure of the land to the more genial sun caused the glacial flood to cease, and subtropical forests with mammoths covered Siberia.

The new school of geologists hold that the glacial epoch was at its height in the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, only 7,000 years ago, when the falls were stilled in thick ribbed ice. The succeeding warmth was at its maximum according to their calculations 1248 B. C., only 3,145 years ago. Here we pause to interpolate a caveat. The period of maximum warmth would of course synchronise with the melting of the Arctic ice cap—the breaking up of the great deep and the Noachian deluge which—ex-hypothesi—found its way through the Bosphorus into the Mediterranean, and thence overwhelming Mesopotamia, has come down to us as the Noachian deluge. If the chronology be accepted as correct what becomes of the discoveries recently made by explorers south of Babylon, who have unearthed the remains of a great city endowed not only with elaborate fortifications and great palaces, but with arched sewers or water-ways, and written records which show that the city was flourishing and had been partly rebuilt 7,000 years before the Christian era? We put the caveat and return to the *Review*. What practically concerns us in the immediate present is that there is indubitable evidence that the northern hemisphere is becoming colder and that the level of the sea is rising, and has risen. The tendency in these respects is precisely what should be expected from the fact that the precessional cycle is gradually reducing the duration of the northern summer and increasing that of the winter. In two thousand years the duration of the northern summer and winter will be equalised. The process began over three thousand years ago, and the cooling process has already begun. Sir Robert Ball in his work on "The Cause of an Ice Age" shows how the excess of summer days or *vice versa* has a cumulative effect upon the climate of the world. It is ascertained beyond controversy that at no very remote period the spruce, the magnolia, and the deciduous cypress grew within the Arctic circle. Mammoths existed there in such numbers that digging for their tusks is a considerable industry in the islands north of Siberia. Mr. Gostling has seen these tusks imported at the London docks as ordinary articles of commerce. Now the reindeer and the white bear inhabit the region. The great forests have disappeared and have their representatives in the creeping birch and willows two inches high, the trunks no thicker than a lead pencil. In recent years the coarsest corn has ceased to grow in Iceland, and the increase of icebergs in the seas off Labrador and around Newfoundland is a source of growing danger to navigation. There has been a notable increase in blizzards in Canada and in the States, and snow falls in England and on the Continent late in the spring.

On the 16th June in the present year a great storm from the west—which should have been marred by the Gulf Stream—blew with violence over the north of England, making the weather bitterly cold and snow fell heavily in villages around Manchester. The "May" no longer blossoms in the month from which it took its name; it waits for June. In northern India the melting of the snows in the Himalayas has been retarded by cold winds from the north which have delayed the monsoon and put back the sowing and picking of cotton by a month. It is the same in China; the climate is growing not only colder but drier, and animals and plants requiring moisture and heat are moving southwards. Bamboo forests formerly flourished in northern China; now it will only grow around Pekin in sheltered situations as a garden plant. The writer refers to the fact attested by history that in Saxon times—and even later, in the gardens of Norman Monasteries—the black and the white wine grape flourished, ripened in the open air. Now they can only be grown in hot houses. We can add to this the fact that people in the north-west of France who remember the time when it was the practice for families to go into the country to eat grapes from the vine in September, now complain that the grapes no longer ripen, and that the practice is a thing of the past. Further, the Ordnance maps of Ireland made in the first third of the present century show in every district large orchards which have long since disappeared, as the climate no longer allows the apples to ripen. Turning again to India the reviewer points to the fact that since the beginning of August Mr. Markham has warned pilgrims to beware of the higher passes in Kashmir, where there was still ten feet of snow and a heavy fall had just taken place. There seems reason to expect an increase as the years go on in the glaciers on the Pamirs and the Himalayas, and the attraction of the accumulated ice will cause a permanent increase in the level of the Indian ocean and in the Bay of Bengal. The writer shows that there has been a permanent rise of the sea level in Europe, on the English coast, which submerged fertile lands that are now the Goodwin Sands; in Italy where sixteen years ago the authorities in Venice had to raise all the wharves on the canals and the main sewer three feet; in Naples and at Alexandria where the plinths of Roman villas are now below sea level. In Bombay it was found necessary to raise the storm embankment of the Kennedy Sea face two years ago, and we are told that the permanent rise of the monsoon sea level has been recognised in the docks of the P. and O. and the British India at Mazagon. The writer goes so far as to predict that additional pumping power must be used to keep down the storm waters in Bombay as the only alternative to raising the plinths of houses. It would be well to inquire whether the waterlogging of the Island which has become a serious danger to the public health may not be in part due to rise in the sea level. The point is worth the attention of the new Improvement Board which is shortly to be called into existence for the renovation of Bombay. Mr. Gostling's article is full of suggestions not for us alone, but for remote posterity.

IT was not to be expected that all the Bombay vernacular journals would permit their Calcutta contemporaries to outdo them in expressions of grief that Bal Gungadhar Tilak has been found guilty of sedition, and has been committed to prison in consequence. The *Goorakee*, a Marathi daily published in Bombay, has hit upon a method of evincing its sorrow, which has the advantage of enabling its conductors to greatly cheapen the cost of production of one issue at least, and gives them a day's holiday in the bargain. Not only had its issue of yesterday heavy mourning borders round each of the four pages, but three of them were absolutely devoid of reading matter. The only page containing any letterpress is the front one, and all that is there printed can be read in a minute. In the centre is a portrait of Mr. Tilak, which does the personal appearance of that remarkable man quite as much injustice as the editor of the *Goorakee* seems to think the original received at the High Court last month. The Dussera festival is a season of rejoicing (if the coachmen and syces are to be believed when they ask for *bakksheesh*), but this year things are changed, and on either side of the portrait of Tilak are inscribed the words "Mournful Dussera," double notes of exclamation being appended to give emphasis to the sorrow. Below the portrait is an open letter to Mr. Tilak. As free translations have of late been called in question, we give the following literal translation: "Sir,—The citizens of various places are exceedingly pleased to do you honour as a patriot hundred times more than they did before. The only cause of grief is that the Goddess of Justice in the year 1897 should be displeased with you, but there is a strong hope of the deity of England." A wise writer has declared that the man who expects nothing is blessed, for he shall not be disappointed, and before the editor of the *Goorakee*, and those who think with him, indulge in too confident prophecies concerning "the deity of England" they would be well advised to read and mark the declarations made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in May 1893, bearing on a case of alleged misdirection to a jury. "There are, no doubt, very special and exceptional circumstances in which leave to appeal in criminal case is granted," said their Lordships, "but it would be contrary to the practice of this Board, and very mischievous if any countenance were given to the view that an appeal would be allowed in every case in which it could be shown the judge had misdirected the jury."

ONE of the first acts of Mr. Chamberlain, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and not one of the least important, was to set on foot an inquiry into the causes why British manufacturers are being beaten in some of the markets of the world by our commercial rivals. The responses received to the despatch he addressed to the Colonies and Colonial dependencies have been published as a blue-book, and are, it may be hoped, being carefully studied by those more immediately concerned. One fact alone shows the necessity for the investigation. In more than one branch of trade, the foreign trader has secured one-half of what until recent years was practically a British monopoly. The United States, for example, have achieved this degree of success in the Cape Col

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPINIONS ON THE SUGAR COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The newspapers comment on the gloomy report of the Sugar Commission, and recognise the imminence of a crisis on the West Indies.

The majority of the papers are in favour of Imperial assistance being given as advanced by the Commission in their report.

THE ENGINEERING STRIKE.

The engineering employers absolutely deny any intention of holding a conference with the men to settle the present dispute.

THE BIMETALLIC QUESTION.

The *Times* states that the American bimetallic Commissioners have arrived in London, and intend to request the British Government to give a final and immediate reply to their proposals.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR ON BIMETALLISM.

A letter from Sir David Barbour has appearod in the "Times," in which he attributes the maintenance of the present rate of exchange to exceptional circumstances, including the large borrowing in England by the India Council and Railways. Sir David says that before many years a disastrous collapse is inevitable, and he strongly urges an International bimetallic agreement in preference to continuing the present situation.

AFFAIRS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

A force of British Bluejackets and Houssas will shortly ascend the River Niger for the purpose of the effective occupation of the hiuterland of Lagos, where the movements of the French have made the natives uneasy.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed with Senor Sagasta as Premier, Senor Gullon, Foreign Minister, and Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies.

DEATH OF MISS BIRDIE DUNCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCT. 5.

Miss Birdie Duncan, second daughter of Major-General Duncan, Commanding Poona District, died about 4-30 p.m., to-day, and on the sad news of her death becoming known great sympathy was expressed for the General and his family.

The young lady was ailing for a month past with enteric, and her condition took a change for the worse yesterday.

The funeral will probably take place to-morrow evening.

In consequence of Miss Duncan's death, the ball of the Royal Irish Rifles, which was to come off to-night, has been abandoned.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 192 cases altogether in the Plague Hospital to-day, 19 fresh cases were admitted, and 13 died. Eleven of these were from the city of Poona, 1 from the 19th Bombay Infantry, one from the Second Bombay Grenadiers, one from the Jewish Church compound, one from St. Paul's Church compound, and four from the Cantonment.

Owing to the prevalence of plague at Ahmednagar district, eight days' quarantine has been imposed on all passengers from Dhond to Ahmednagar, and the Camp is established near Sirur Bridge.

APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

The Government have sanctioned the revival of the appointment of 2nd Foreman of Shipwrights, Bombay Dockyard.

Captain Oldfield has been selected for continuous service in the Ordnance Department in India.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, OCT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

CGLOMBO, OCT. 5.

Mail steamer Himalaya from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	25 3-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and the deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending October 1st were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	71	52
Poona	190	110
Districts.		
Surat	38	35
Thana	11	12
Ahmednagar	15	12
Nasik	53	45
Poona	154	122
Satara	710	522
Sholapur	12	5
Kolaba	14	13
Territories.		
Baroda	10	12
Cutch	124	108
Palanpur	61	38
Total	1,439	1,086

The number of deaths in the three previous weeks of September were :—Week ending 24th, 904 ; 17th, 798 ; 10th, 702.

The mortality bill to date from plague is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	34,090
" week ending Oct. 1st	1,086
Total deaths to date	35,182

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted Shanghai, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right, to Youngchang interrupted beyond.

Cable Cayenne Para interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Amoor route interrupted between Chabarowka and Wladiwostook.

THE POONA MURDERS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT DAMODHER.

ANOTHER CRIME LAID TO HIS CHARGE.

THE supposition that Damodher Chapekar may be brought down to Bombay for magisterial investigation of the charge against him of murdering Mr. Rand, is entirely without warrant. An accused European subject under similar circumstances could claim to be tried before a judge and a jury of his own countrymen at the Bombay High Court, but in all other cases the magisterial investigation and the trial of persons on the capital charge have to be made in the district where the crime was committed. As Mr. Rand was murdered outside the Municipal limits of Poona, the charge will first be enquired into not by the City but by the District Magistrate, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the prisoner will be committed to the Poona Sessions Court, and tried there before the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., with assessors. An appeal lies to the High Court, but whether one is preferred or not, the papers will have to go to the High Court for confirmation before any sentence that may be passed can be carried out.

The movements of Damodher in Bombay, during the last month or two, appeared somewhat suspicous, and did not escape the notice of the police, though he was not suspected of having had any share in the Poona murders. Superintendent MacDermott, in whose division Damodher lived, had been paying attention to his proceedings, and it is probable that he would have been apprehended before many days had passed for the commission of some crime in Bombay, if he had not been wanted in Poona. The information obtained as to his antecedents had led the police to strongly suspect that he was the leader of the three men who savagely attacked Professor Velinkar last year, on account of his active interest in the Christian propaganda. If this is so, it would appear that no less than three serious but undiscovered crimes in Bombay are traceable to Damodher, who has practically confessed to all of them, giving circumstantial details as to each deed. The murderous attack on Professor Velinkar belongs to the same category as the burning of the University *mandap* and the Poona murders—it was committed with a view to further the interests of his countrymen. Did the students object to coming to Bombay for their examination while the plague was epidemic,—he would burn down the University *mandap*. Did the people of Poona resent the plague operations,—he would murder the officer principally responsible for them. Was the aggressive Christianity of a Hindu of good birth an offence to the Brahmins,—he would beat him within an inch of his life. The tarring of the Queen's Statue belongs to another category of crime—that of wanton outrage as a revenge for imagined bad treatment.

The police authorities are still naturally reticent as to the question of accomplices or inciters of the Poona murders. It is admitted that the younger brother of Damodher, Balchrishna, is being searched for. He is believed to have left Bombay in the early part of last week, but his probable whereabouts are not stated. It is thought in well informed circles that the ring of conspirators in the Ganesh Khind tragedy is nothing like so large as was at one time supposed, and only comprises a very few persons. It is said that one of the clues, which led to Damodher's arrest was, that his sudden absence from a Sanscrit class at Poona, about the time of the murders, was not explained to the conductor of the class by himself or his relatives, and this fact became known to the police. Damodher's confessions are, as remarked yesterday, to be taken with a certain amount of caution, as he has contradicted himself in several particulars. When asked by the police authorities at Poona to point out the place where the weapons were hidden he took them to a well in the city, in Narayan Peith, behind a house near Peeroo's gate into which, he said, he had thrown them. The police searched the well, and recovered two Martini-Henry Rifles, one with a bayonet attached, stolen from a picquet of the 14th Bombay Infantry, several swords, rusty with being in the water, a revolvor, and a couple of pistols. A pistol was thought to be lying in the well, and a diver from Bombay was sent for to fetch it up ; but before he went down accused confessed that it was not there. The evidence afforded by these discoveries in support of the confession, which was not made until the prisoner had first asservated his innocence of he crime, is being added to by other circumstantial facts elucidated by the police, who have carefully traced out the recent doings of the erstwhile members of the fencing and gymnastic club of which Damodher was the moving spirit. It is satisfactory that the confession of this great crime—unlike those in regard to the Queen's Statue and the examination mandap—stands upon a solid basis of accumulating evidence. It may be mentioned that amongst his other qualities Damodher is a very good long distance runner. On being taken to the scene of the murders, Damodher pointed out to the police the footpath which he took after the assassination across the field on to the Lakdipool Road and thence into the city. It skirts the building which was at one time the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, and which leads away to the Fergusson College, and thence to the bridge which gives admittance to Poona city.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE ARREST.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* writes :—Elsewhere we give the details of the circumstances under which the police have at last succeeded in obtaining a clue to the dastardly murders committed at Poona on Jubilee night, the 22nd June last—details which are really as startling as they are almost romantic. It appears that these murders were committed by a young Dekhanee Brahmin tattimwalla, named Damodher Chapekar. The same budmash has been accused of having played a mean and shameful trick upon the Queen-Empress' Statue on the Esplanade, and of having set fire to the mandap erected in November last on the Seaface for the Matriculation examination. The police believe confidently from the result of their energetic enquiries that this same monster in human shape has been really guilty of the latter two misdeeds. We hesitated from the outset to believe that any educated natives in good social position could have instigated this cowardly budmash to the commission of these foul deeds ; we firmly refused to entertain the idea that any educated natives could have anything to do with such disloyal acts, directly or indirectly ; and the particulars hitherto published go to prove to our entire satisfaction that our belief was well-founded. Certain Anglo-Indian writers who, from bitter feelings and envy of the educated natives, tried their best to pourtray the latter as sedition-mongers, now find themselves landed in a ludicrous position. Fortunately, the result of the zealous enquiries of intelligent police officers has shewn the hollowness of the false accusations levelled against educated natives. This adds to our satisfaction. The police enquiries show that this young budmash, Damodher Chapekar, is a low tattimwalla, desirous of making a name for himself in the world by the perpetration of foul deeds. How he allowed his evil nature to assume one shape after another will appear more clearly when he is placed before a British court of justice. We do not consider it fair to make any further comments upon this young budmash who has brought disgrace upon the Marathi-Brahmin class, until he is found guilty in a court of justice. Meanwhile, it is the earnest wish of us, natives, that the mystery of the foul deed, perpetrated on Jubilee night, may be laid bare in a British court of justice as regards Damodher as well as his accomplice or accomplices, that the real culprits may receive the highest punishment which the law prescribes ; and that the falsity of the cruel accusation, which selfishness and bitter jealousy have levelled against educated natives, may be clearly established.

The *Akhbari-Saudagar* remarks :—The police have at last proved successful in obtaining a clue to the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayrest on Jubilee night, the credit for which is due to the head of the Poona Police, Mr Kennedy, and his assistants, Mr. Brewin and Mr. Guider. Credit is also due to Mr. Gell, acting Commissioner of Police in Bombay, and to Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, because, without their valuable and important assistance, it would have been difficult to obtain a clue. The particulars of the life of the murderer, now in custody, are wonderful. They surpass the wonderful stories we read of in the pages of romance. It may be asked who are the murderer or murderers ? They are none but Dekhanee Brahmins. The conjecture at first made by Government has proved correct. We doubted the correctness of the assumption made by Government on several occasions ; on which account we have to bespeak the indulgence of the public. The police and other authorities had, of course, to put forth their best exertions in order to obtain the clue. We fully understand this ; and we are sincerely sorry for the poor opinion which, in our ignorance, we entertained and expressed regarding them.

QUARANTINE AT DELAGOA BAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LORENZO MARQUES, SEPT. 2.

THE doings of the Health Department here are wonderful indeed, more especially since the plague at Bombay has scared them, and for some time past all arrivals from your port have had to undergo 12 days' quarantine, irrespective of the number of days absent from Bombay ; but the case of the Bancoora is so extraordinary as to merit particular notice.

On Saturday, 16th ultimo. the s. s. Bancoora arrived from Bombay, having called at several ports *en route*, and having received pratique at Mombassa and Zanzibar. From what causes the detention occurred I cannot say, but she had been fully a week longer on the journey than the generality of the Bombay Liners, thirty-six days having elapsed since the commencement of the voyage. These facts were pointed out to the Health Officer, but he stated that the law said twelve days' quarantine from Bombay, and twelve days it must be ; but it should be a modified form of quarantine. The passengers and their baggage should be landed and disinfected, and then the ship would be allowed to take coal and work carp in quarantine, so that she would be ready to leave on the expiry of the quarantine. Sunday and Monday passed, and nothing was done by the Health Department regarding the landing, though care had been taken to place a guard of two soldiers on board the ship, and when the agents waited on the Health Officer to enquire as to the delay in landing the passengers they were informed that the supply of sulphur, carbolic, and what not, had run short, and the authorities had consequently to wait for the expected arrival of a fresh stock from Natal. Now among the saloon passengers on board the Bancoora were Mr., Mrs., and Miss Stacey—(Mr. Stacey was for many years a resident of Bombay, and was, no doubt, universally known there as the Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Co.),—who were on their way to the Cape, and who were anxious to catch the first on-going steamer. They managed to get a letter sent on shore to Mr. Chambers, the local Telegraph Superintndent, and he prevailed upon the Health Officer not only to release the Staceys, but convey them from the Bancoora to the Union Liner Guelph in his own launch, without subjecting them or their baggage to the ordeal of fumigation or disinfection ! What arguments Mr. Chambers used I cannot say, but, though for their sakes, I rejoice that the family in question were enabled to continue the voyage, one naturally asks by what right do they escape the quarantine regulations, if these regulations are imposed according to law. Meanwhile the remainder of the passengers, who, I believe, were principally third class, to the number of about ninety, were left dangling their heels on board the steamer until the following Saturday, when a suitable supply of disinfectants having come to hand, arrangements were made for their disembarkation, but it was not until Monday, just a week after the steamer's arrival, that the whole of the passengers were released, and the vessel was allowed to proceed with the coaling.

If the captain of the Bancoora had wished to sail, immediately his twelve days' quarantine had expired, he would have been grievously disappointed, as he did not receive permission to haul down the yellow flag until Monday, 30th, just before his departure from Delagoa Bay. It is almost incredible that a steamer, in any civilized port, should be left in quarantine for two days beyond the alloted time ; and when the reasons for such an injustice are known, the facts seem still more extraordinary. It appears that towards the end of the week the Health Officer fell sick, and a deputy was appointed in the person of the Hospital Surgeon, who, having some personal or professional disagreement with the Health Officer, flatly refused to release the Bancoora or to have anything to do with her ; and the Agents of the ship had to appeal to the British Consul, and to the Governor of Lorenzo Marques, personally, before they could obtain a clean bill of health.

To prove my assertion that the Health Officer construes the quarantine regulations at his own sweet will, I will give the acting Health Officer's course of procedure with the Mohammadi, a steamer which arrived from Bombay a few days after this gentleman took charge. The passengers were immediately landed, disinfected and released, and the ship herself was granted pratique, the cargo alone being subjected to twelve days' quarantine. This shows that either the acting Health Officer is unduly lax, or that the gentleman at present removed from the position by illness is unnecessarily harsh ; but I trust that H. B. M., Acting Consul, will represent the facts to the Foreign Office in London, as he seems powerless to interfere himself. It is pretty generally stated here that the Portuguese officials are open to an insult, in the shape of a "douceur," and that the captain of the Mohammadi was cognisant of, while the captain of the Bancoora ignored, that failing on the part of the officials—hence the different treatment of the two ships.

Great rejoicings are now going on here to celebrate the great victories of General Albuquerque, the Governor-General of Portuguese E. A., over the Makumba, and other turbulent tribes on the borders of the Portuguese territory near Inhambane, and in the opinion of the Portuguese residents the magnificence of the Diamond Jubilee fades before the gorgeous preparations for the Thanksgiving Festival at Lorenzo Marques, to welcome back the hero Albuquerque. The town is one mass of bunting (though to be sure the numerous temporary flag poles, with red, white, and blue cloth flaked around them, somewhat resemble so many barber's poles), the army (numbering fully two hundred) march in procession about the city, fireworks (principally squibs and crackers) are expended lavishly and various shows have been inaugurated for the delectation of the populace. The rejoicings are to conclude at the end of the week, with a regatta (thanks to the co-operation of the captain and officers of H. M. S. Phœbe) and a bull fight (if the selected bulls do not in the meantime die from rinderpest).

The critical say that it is a case of much cry and little wool, and that the victories, which are now being celebrated, are themselves mythical, but the fact that General Albuquerque and his whole force have returned from the seat of war, surely alone justifies the rejoicing.

From Beira I hear that the railway extension from the coast has reached within a few miles of the Mashona border, where it will join the line to Fort Salisbury, so that Beira will be very shortly connected by railway with the whole country down to the Cape. The line at present in course of construction between Mashonaland and Beira is very small and narrow, the guage being only 2 feet, but it is intended later on to continue the 3 feet 6 inch grade, the system upon which all South African lines are constructed, from the border to the coast. The main object of the constructors of the Beira Railway was to connect Rhodesia with the coast as quickly as possible, so as to hasten forward food-supplies. And that object is almost attained, and the light railway is capable of doing much more work than any one not an expert, would imagine possible ; The trucks each carry five tons of dead weight, and the engines, small as they are, can draw a train of ten to twelve wagons, so that 50 to 60 tons can be sent forward at once.

At Beira itself the import trade has increased much too fast, for the energies of the official of the Mozambique Company, and things are almost at a dead lock. During a recent visit to Beira, I noticed that there were four steamers in port, three of which were flying signals asking for boats to take their cargo, and the fourth was working in a desultory manner, loading an occasional tenton lighter. When I went on shore, I soon saw the reason, there were at least half-a-dozen loaded lighters, ranging from ten to sixty tons burthen, lying on the mud, some distance from the single crane, and I was informed that it would probably be another day before the tide would rise high enough to get the lighters under the crane, and, meantime, the steamer must wait. A new landing and shipping company, with plenty of capital at command, has lately been formed, and they are building several new iron lighters, three of which I saw in course of construction, but all their efforts will not avail much, unless they can prevail upon the authorities to dredge away the mud bank in front of the quay, and erect several other steam cranes. It is true there is the Railway Pier upon which there is an excellent steam crane, and as there is not now a great quantity of Railway material landed, the import cargo might to a great extent be landed there, were not the charge made by the Railway people prohibitive—they demand 4s. 0d. per ton for the use of the pier for general cargo, and as the landing company would still have to pay the ordinary port charges of about 2s. 0d. per ton, they very naturally decline to relieve the congestion of traffic at so great a cost.

The natural advantages of Beira are evident to any practical mind ; the harbour is fairly roomy, and there is deep water fairly close to the Customs wharf, and there is no reason why the wharf should not be built out far enough to allow steamers to get alongside, and land their cargoes directly on to the jetty. Were the port in British hands, I feel confident that the work would be speedily taken in hand, but while the Portuguese are paramount at Beira we must expect to work under difficulties, and to trust to the energy of few Englishmen at the head of Landing and Shipping Company, to overcome in time the apathy and supineness of the Governor and his satellites.

The town is extending rapidly, and since my last visit, eighteen months ago, has been built out fully a mile to the South East. The new part of the town, like the old, consists chiefly of one-storied erections of wood and galvanized iron, which, together with the numerous drinking saloons, presents an appearance of a new mining town in the backwoods of Australia ; but evidences are not wanting of the improvement in the architecture,—the Railway Company have built new and commodious offices of brick and iron—the plans are out for new offices of brick and stone for the Manica Trading Company—and several of the leading firms are making arrangements for the erection of *pucca* buildings for their accommodation—so that ere long we shall look upon Beira as a town which intends not only to exist but to prosper.

Captain Andrew Ewing, the pioneer of Beira, built his first residence with the remains of an old wreck, only six years ago, when one or two tiny coasting steamers sufficed to carry on the trade of the port, but Captain Ewing foresaw that the natural advantages of Pungue River would quickly make the new settlement of importance. He gave up command of one of the few coasters which frequented the Pungue River, and applied for and obtained the appointment of Port Officer for the new port of Beira. He immediately set to work and made most exhaustive survey of the harbour and its approaches, and had various channels efficiently buoyed, so that the largest steamers could enter the harbour with confidence and safety.

Some three years ago one of your Indian Lines started calling at Beira, and Captain Ewing was appointed their Agent—this gave offence to the Portuguese authorities, who deposed him from his position as Port Officer ; and since then the harbour has been, until quite lately, entirely in Portuguese hands, with the consequence that no note was taken of changes in the channel, until the grounding of some steamer called attention to the fact. The cases of grounding have been so frequent of late that the authorities were fain to appeal to Captain Ewing, with the result that an arrangement has been made whereby one of Captain Ewing's assistants will make periodical visits to the bar to take soundings and change position of buoys when necessary.

It seems natural, when speaking of the goowth of Beira, to associate Captain Ewing's name with its rapid advance, as much of its prosperity is due to him ; but it was the news of a boating accident which really brought him to mind at this moment. He had lately imported a yacht from Durban, and on Sunday last he arranged a race with another boat belonging to a local merchant ; in the yacht with Captain Ewing were two European gentlemen and three natives. A start was made at 3 p.m., over a triangular course of about ten miles, with a brisk south-east breeze, and a close and enjoyable race was anticipated. But a sudden puff struck the boats when near the turning point, and one of Captain Ewing's assistants failed to ease off the main sheet at the word of command, and the yacht promptly capsized, while its occupants scrambled round the hull, and clung to the bottom until rescued by the rival boat. The yacht drifted away bottom up, and was never seen again, though a tug was sent out in search of her as soon as the wrecked party were landed.

THE NEW BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A deep debt of gratitude is due to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst for the great interest he is taking in the welfare of our city. That the above scheme may be fully and heartily carried out, I would offer a few suggestions in furtherance thereof : (*a*) Create the Trustees of the New Trust from the members of the present Municipal Corporation on the lines of the Port Trust, say six Europeans and six natives, and give them full power to deal with all matters relating to the Trust and city. (*b*) The remaining members of the Corporation to be given long leave. (*c*) The drainage of Bombay to be first seen to, as it is of the greatest importance to our city. It should be pushed on with all convenient speed, as good drainage is everything towards sanitation. New Bombay will then follow. Were the above suggestions carried out, I believe there would be no difficulty in raising the money required for rebuilding our insanitary dwellings. But to create a trust such as that proposed in addition to the present members of the Corporation, would prove a failure, as there would be continual friction. The Corporation as at present constituted have been tried for years and found greatly wanting. Many believe it is to the Native members of the Corporation that we owe the present insanitary and unhealthy condition of our city. To entrust men with the cleanliness of our city—many of whom do not know what it means—is very dangerous. Most citizens have no confidence whatever in the Bombay Corporation as at present constituted. No good can therefore be expected until its constitution is entirely changed. With regard to our drainage system, no one seems to know anything about it. How much is done and to be done ? We all feel as if there will be some day such an upheaving of the elements under ground that the earthquake in Calcutta would be child's play compared to it. I would suggest that we should revert to open drains, to be flushed with sea water, three times a day, by steam power at various parts of the city. Then we know where we are, and we would not live in fear and trembling as to what was to happen next with so many elements warring against each other underground. Immediate and decided action is, however, absolutely necessary to increase the Health Department to its present requirements, else we may continue to drift. It behoves the powers that be to see to it, and put the city in order without further delay. Unless some change for the better takes place in the health of the city, our last state shall be worst than first. If these suggestions were carried out, I believe ere long we should notice a marked improvement in the health of the town. The present unhealthiness may pass away, but another will follow in course of time. To make our city what it could and should be as the Gate of India, an entire change must be made into the constitution of the governing body of the city, and the sooner this is done the better for all concerned. One word more and I have done. If the public papers will be only good enough to largely curtail the reports of the proceedings of the Corporation there will, I think, be less of speechifying and more of honest solid work in that body ; and gentlemen who are in search of cheap popularity will soon disappear from the scene, and be replaced by practical and capable men of business, of whom the Corporation is so much in need.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of the Governor-in-Council to the President of the Municipal Corporation proposing the reconstruction of Bombay is before the public. In my humble opinion it is impolitic for the leading Corporators to have committed themselves by giving their opinions on the subject before it was duly pondered over and discussed in all its bearings. The question of the reconstruction of Bombay is not such an easy one as can be easily disposed of at once without taking into consideration the important economic interests it involves, as also whether the scheme may or may not prove a financial success. The interests of rate-payers as also of house-owners will be greatly affected when this scheme is put in force. It is therefore, high time for them not to lose any time in calling meetings in each ward inviting their nominees on the Corporation to discuss with them the pros and cons of this proposal of the Government.—Yours, &c.,

A RATE-PAYER.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

GENERAL BLOOD AT INAYATKILA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

Telegraphing yesterday from Inayatkila, Sir Bindon Blood says :—Four Field guns marched in about 10 o'clock, this morning, escorted by the Highland Light Infantry and A Company of the Sappers. They made the usual two marches from Panjkora, and met with no difficulty of which they thought anything. Two Field Guns remain at Panjkora, defending the new post there.

GENERAL ELLES' RETURN MARCH.

EVACUATION OF THE COUNTRY COMPLETED.

General Elles telegraphed as follows from Galanai yesterday :—All clans have now, with trifling exceptions, complied with the terms imposed upon them, and the few guns still due from the Khwaizai will come in this evening.

All is quiet, and the evacuation of the country is steadily progressing. General MacGregor's Brigade reaches Galanai to-day, and forms the rear-guard. We march to Meimanai to-morrow, crossing the frontier early on the 6th.

The 20th Punjab Infantry arrived at Mardan from Nowshera yesterday, and started for Malakhand early this morning.

GENERAL LOCKHART AT KOHAT.

General Sir William Lockhart, with Genera Nicholson and Lord Methuen, arrived at Koha yesterday, where the Head-quarters of the Tirah Epeditionary Force has been established, pending the concentraton of the troops.

TOCHI VALLEY NEWS.

The last news from the Tochi Valley is tha General Bird, with the Divisional Staff, marched from Miranshah to Idak yesterday, and were to proceed to Saidgi to-day, returning in the evening A column from Sheranni, under General Egerton, arrived at Datai yesterday. The Survey party with the column report they saw some of the enemy on the hills near Charnima, but no collision seems to have occurred.

PEACE IN THE KURRAM AND SAMANA

Telegrams from Fort Lockhart, dated yesterday, report all quiet in the Kurram, and no sign of the enemy on the Samana.

ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE OF BADELAI.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.

General Jeffreys, with ten guns, two Squadrons of Cavalry, and about 1,500 Rifles, attacked and occupied the fortified village of Badelai, about seven miles from Inayatkila Camp, on Sunday. A few stray shots were fired from the heights above, but no opposition was otherwise offered until the towers had been destroyed and the retirement commenced. About 4,000 of the enemy then appeared from the upper valley, which is much cut up by ravines, and managed to approach within about eight hundred yards of the force. They were easily repulsed, and withdrew altogether when General Jeffreys reached open ground.

Their fire, however, wounded one British soldier, killed two sepoys, and wounded fourteen others.

There were no casualities amongst the officers, and heavy punishment was inflicted by our fire upon the enemy.

General Blood was present throughout the greater part of the action, which was conducted most successfully, the troops behaving with the greatest steadiness.

General Meiklejohn and Staff have now joined General Blood, with General Jeffreys, at Inayatkila while the Highland Light Infantry and four guns of the 10th Field Battery were expected at the same place yesterday. The wounded are doing well.

General Jeffreys has collected over a thousand mule-loads of supplies from the country around without opposition.

Five Afridi sepoys, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, deserted on Saturday night with their rifles.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE ENEMY PREPARING TO OPPOSE.

It is reported that on the news of the early advance against the Afridis reaching Tirah, the Mullahs, last Friday, re-commenced the collection of lashkar to operate under the Addakhel Mullah in the direction of Bara and Ali Musjid, a part of them proceeding in the direction of China. It claims to represent the Afridis, Mohmands, and Malakhand alike, but the Mullahs seem by no means wholehearted as regards fighting.

GENERAL JEFFREYS AGAIN ENGAGED.

FURTHER FIGHTING EXPECTED.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 5.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Panjkora 4th October, (Inayatkilla, 3rd October) says :—The 2nd Brigade, with two Batteries of Artillery, under Brigadier-General Jeffreys, at 6 o'clock, this morning, attacked the village of Badilai. Very little opposition was encountered until the return march of the troops commenced. Firing began at 8-45. The 31st Punjab Infantry cleared and occupied the spur on the right, while the West Kents moved against the village, and the 38th Dogras cleared the hills to the left, the Guides Infantry covering the left flank, on which the Cavalry were also posted. The guns came into action at 9 o'clock shelling the village, which was captured and completely destroyed. Up to this time few casualties occurred, but as soon as the withdrawal of troops began the enemy appeared in great numbers, three thousand being estimated to be present. Firing now became brisk. All corps were involved, but the 31st Punjab Infantry were most severely pressed. The Cavalry covered the retirement with great skill. Though the enemy showed much boldness, they did not advance into open ground, which rendered charging possible, and took refuge in nullahs whenever threatened. Firing ceased at 2-30, and the force reached the Camp safely. The whole affair were extremely successful, but the loss was considerable.

Sir Bindon Blood and Headquarters Staff watched the operations and reconnoitered the Valley.

The casualties were as follows :—Royal West Kent—dangerously wounded one 31st Punjab Infantry—Killed one, and wounded five Guides Infantry—Wounded three. Guides Cavalry. Wounded two. 39th Dogras—one killed, and three wounded. Total killed two, ; and wounded fourteen.

Further fighting is expected shortly.

SOME SIGNS OF THE MADDA KHELS.

Miran Shah, 4th October.—A Column, consisting of 200 of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 4 g… of th… started, General E… Column will… sowars, who w… a day or two ago… men were in Maiz… them, but no signs w… sent out immediately to… supposed to be Madda Kh… and adjacent valleys are cl… probably be on the move, … camps, and perhaps some of the … come down to Sheranni and Ma… plough and sow the spring crops.

The weather is very hot still in the … the nights are cool. The British sick wi… down to Edwardesabad on the 6th and … days from Miranshah.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MOHMANDS.

Peshawar, 4th October.—The effect of the short but completely successful operations conducted by General Elles has been very great. The utter rout and the precipitate flight of the Hadda Mullah have made a deep impression on the tribes, who are now paying up the fines imposed upon them, and surrendering arms in all directions.

THE CAMPAIGN,

conducted in unexplored and mountainous country, very bad roads, over difficult passes and with great scarcity of water, the enemy having breached the tanks, which are the chief source of supply, will have been completed within three weeks of crossing the frontier. The rapid advance and attack on the Bedmani Pass one day before it was expected, and at a moment when everything led the enemy to anticipate an attack on Mitai, and the subsequent sudden appearance of General Elles' Force at Jarobi, the Mullah's stronghold, utterly upset any organised resistance, and prevented any further tribal combinations. The attacks on Shabkadr and other villages have now been amply avenged, and the tribes will apparently be quiet for many years to come, while

THE PRESTIGE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

has been completely re-established throughout the length and breadth of the Mohmand country, and an ample retribution has been taken for the unprovoked attack on British territory. The Mohmand country has been traversed in every direction. For three weeks the troops have lived free upon the country, which is equivalent to a fine Rs. 4,000 a day. Seventy-two towers and forty forts have been destroyed, and the troops have penetrated to the farthest recesses of mountain fastnesses hitherto deemed by the clansmen inaccessible. British arms (800 swords and 100 guns, including breech-loaders and Enfields) will have been collected by the time the troops leave the country ; also fines aggregating Rs. 13,000 in cash.

THE REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE EXPEDITION

is, that after the demolition of the last Baizar forts the troops have been in no way molested, and have marched about the country in perfect peace and security, and not a single offence has been committed on the line of communication. From these symptoms it is fair to conclude that the Mohmands have taken to heart the severe lesson that has been taught them. General Elles was fortunate in having as Chief Political Officer, Mr. Merk, whose intimate knowledge of the people and the country, and his great experience in frontier matters generally has not a little conduced to the rapid progress and completion of the operations.

THE BURNING OF BADALAI VILLAGE.

LAHORE, OCT. 5.

Inayatkilla, October 4.—The 2nd Brigade moved out with General Blood to the valley due north of Inayatkilla Camp, in which lies the village of Badalai. As usual there was no sign of life in any of the villages. Badalai and one or two smaller villages in its vicinity were thoroughly burnt. As usual when our troops began to withdraw to the camp, the enemy issued from the hills, appearing in larger numbers than usual and were bolder in their movements, coming right down to the foot of the hills as we moved off. They were, however, careful to give the Cavalry no chance, taking to the nullahs if danger from them threatened. A general engagement took place, and it is surmised that heavy losses were inflicted. The guns of Nos. 7 and 8 Mountain Batteries had a busy time, and made splendid practice. The West Kent and Guides Infantry at one time brought a heavy fire on large bodies of the enemy at 500 yards range. The 38th Dogras on the right and 31st Punjab Infantry on the left were heavily engaged.

OUR CASUALTIES

Are as follows :—West Kent—1 wounded. British Battery—1 wounded. 31st Punjab Infantry—1 killed, and 5 wounded. 38th Dogras—1 killed and 4 wounded. The Guides Cavalry—1 wounded. The Guides Infantry—2 wounded.

The Highland Light Infantry and the 10th Field Battery reach Inayatkilla, to-day, bringing rations up to the 13th.

The enemy numbered over two thousand to-day.

Lieutenants Isaacs and Peacock and the other wounded are doing well.

THE TIRAH HEAD-QUARTERS.

General Sir Power Palmer, Lieutenant-General commanding the Lines of Communications ; Brigadier-General Hill, commanding the Kurram Moveable Force ; and Brigadier-General Broadbent, Royal Engineers, arrived at Kohat yesterday evening.

General Sir William Lockhart and Staff, with Lord Methuen, arrived at Kohat yesterday afternoon.

General Symons and his Orderly Officer, Captain Dallas, 16th Bengal Lancers, arrived from Bannu last night en route for Peshawar, where General Symons collects his division. The Peshawar Column of the Tirah Force will commence to leave on the 8th. They will proceed to Kohat, it is said, by the Kohat Pass.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SADDA PROBABLE.

Raiding parties of the Munsazais and Chuhmannis are still out between Sadda and Parachinar, and are said to be contemplating an attack on Sadda Camp. Relief is accordingly being sent in the shape of the 3rd Bengal Lancers, one Maxim, and 200 of the Kurram Militia.

IN THE SAMANA.

all is quiet, and there is no gathering of the enemy in the Khanki Valley.

Two men suspected of the murders of the cooks of the 36th Sikhs have been arrested at Fort Cavagnari. They are Akakhels of Chagru Valley, and are now awaiting trial.

CONDITION OF LIEUTENANT WYLIE.

Lieutenant Wylie has had a relapse, grave symptoms having set in last night. Colonel Wylie, from Nepal, is expected to-day.

Lieutenant G. N. L. Labertouche, 22nd Bombay Infantry, proceeds forthwith to relieve Lieutenant Muscroft, 21st Goorkhas, as Transport Officer, Tochi Field Force. Under instructions from Bombay Command, Head quarters, the Detachment, Royal Engineers at Butcher's Island, 1 Company Sergeant Major, 11 Non-Commissioned Officers and men and 12 Sub-Marine Mining Lascars will be held in readiness to proceed to Rawalpindi and join Lieutenant Halliday, R. E., for service with Tirah Field Force. The Detachment will take with them ten "Wells" Flare Lights. On the departure of this Detachment from Butcher's Island, Lieut. T. D. Broughton, R.E., will proceed forth-

; Kurram movable column, 2,600; Rawalpindi
erve brigade, 3,200. The British infantry regi-
ents are shown as having 29 officers, and 803 rank
and file: the native infantry, 9 British officers and 16
native officers, and 731 rank and file.

Taking in the Malakand and the Tochi Field Forces, with the garrisons at Peshawar, Rwalpindi Kohat, Nowshera and Mardan, there are now about

65,000 MEN UNDER ARMS

—a force sufficient to meet any contingency. Now, that the heavy initial expense has been incurred of concentrating and equipping them it is to be hoped the Government will succeed in pacifying the whole border. The Swatis and Mohmands have been already dealt with, the Mamunds of South Bajour are being coerced, and there remain the Orakzai, the Afridis, the Utman Khel, and last, but by no means least, the Bunerwals.

THE MALAKAND DESPATCHES.

We take the following extracts from the despatches which appear in the *Gazette of India* :—

Field Operations—Malakand, dated Simla, 15th September, 1897:

From Major-General G. deC. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of the Government of India the accompanying report from Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., giving details or what occurred at the Malakand from the 26th July to the 1st August 1897, on which latter date Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., took over command of the Malakand Field Force.

2. The Commander-In-Chief desires to draw attention to the success with which the first sudden attack of the tribesmen was promptly met and repulsed, while he considers that the subsequent arrangements made to hold the position reflect great credit on Brigadier-General Meiklejohn and the force under his command.

3. Sir George White wishes to express his entire concurrence with the remarks of Brigadier-General Meiklejohn in paragraph 42 as regards the admirable behaviour of the troops during the defence of the Malakand. For five consecutive nights large numbers of the enemy, led on by their Mullahs and strongly imbued with a spirit of fanaticism, attacked the position with determination, during which time the troops had no rest or sleep. Each successive attack was met and repulsed with steadiness and success.

4. The incident mentioned in paragraph 29 when an advanced post in the line of defence was held by a party of a native officer and 25 men of the 31st Punjab Infantry cannot pass unnoticed. The small party detailed for this duty gallantly maintained their position for 6 1-2 hours, and resisted, what is described as a most determined attack, until at length the Seral they were holding was set on fire and rendered untenable. Out of the party of 26 men detailed for the duty, 19 were either killed or wounded, which in itself testifies to the gallant stand they made.

5. His Excellency also wishes to express his admiration of the manner in which the 5th Corps of Guides marched at very short notice from Marden, a distance of 32 miles. Despite the intense heat they had gone through, the corps arrived in such a soldierlike condition that, on reaching the Malakand, the Infantry of the Guides at once took up the position allotted to them in the line of defence, and were under arms and fighting throughout the same and ensuing nights. Nor can Sir George White omit a reference to the march of the 35th Sikhs and the 37th Dogras, under Colonel Reid, which regiments proceeded to reinforce the Malakand Brigade as rapidly as possible. The march was carried out under the most trying conditions and in exceptionally sultry weather, but all ranks pushed on to reinforce their comrades, notwithstanding that they left 18 of their number dead from heat apoplexy *en route*, a lost which His Excellency deeply deplores.

Sir George White had also heard with the deepest regret of the death of Lieutenant Colonel J. Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry, Major W. W. Taylor, 45th Sikhs, Lieutenant L. Manley and the non-commission officers and men mentioned in the report.

In conclusion the Commander-in-Chief desires to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Government of India, Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn and the officers mentioned by him in his report.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn in a despatch deals with the attacks from July 26th to August 1st says:—

Of the behaviour of the troops of all ranks, I cannot speak too highly. The continuous fighting which they have faced overwhelming odds night after night, the endurance with which they have stood and fought with next to no sleep for five days and five nights has been beyond all praise. The trial has been a very severe one, and I trust that His Excellency will agree that they have come out of it honourably.

All have done well but I should like to bring before His Excellency for favourable consideration the following names of officers and men;

24th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, who, on the first alarm being sounded on the night of the 26th July had taken prompt action in reinforcing the outpost line held by his regiment and later was of great assistance in directing the defence of the central enclosure till he was severely wounded.

Captain H. F. Holland showed great courage in assisting to drive a number of the enemy out of the central enclosure and was severely wounded in doing so.

I would specially wish to mention Lieutenant S. H. Climo, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry after Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb and Captain Holland had been wounded. This officer has shown soldierly qualities and ability of the highest order. He has commanded the regiment with dash and enterprise and shown a spirit and example which have been followed by all ranks. I trust His Excellency will be pleased to favourably notice Lieutenant Climo, who has proved himself an officer who will do well in any position and is well worthy of promotion.

Lieutenant A. K. Rawlins has behaved well all through, I would recommend him to His Excellency for the plucky way in which he went to the fort on the night of the 25th July to bring down reinforcements and again for the dash he showed in leading his men on the 27th and 28th of which Lieutenant Climo speaks most highly.

Lieutenant E. W. Castello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, temporarily attached to the 24th Punjab Infantry, has behaved exceedingly well and is the subject of a separate recommendation.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Major M. I. Gibbs, who commanded the regiment in the absence of Major O'Bryen with skill and in every way to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant H. B. Ford, Acting Adjutant, 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered valuable assistance in helping to bring in a wounded sepoy during the withdrawal from North Camp. He also behaved with courage in resisting an attack of the enemy on the night of the 28th when he was severely wounded.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo, attached to 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered valuable service on the night of the 28th in saving Lieutenant H. B. Ford from bleeding to death. Lieutenant Ford was wounded and a branch of an artery was cut. There was no means of securing the artery, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo for two hours stopped the bleeding by compressing the artery with his fingers. Had he not had the strength to do so Lieutenant Ford must have died. Early in the morning thinking that the enemy had effected an entrance into Camp, Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo picked up Lieutenant Ford with one arm, and, still holding the artery with the fingers of the other hand, carried him to a place of safety.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Colonel H. Sawyer was away on leave when hostilities broke out but he returned on the 29th and took over command of the Regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and from that time rendered me every assistance.

I would specially bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the name of Lieutenant Colonel H. N. McRae, who commanded the regiment on the 26th, 27th and 28th. His prompt action in seizing the gorge at the top of the Buddhist Road on the night of the 26th and the gallant way in which he held it undoubtedly saved the camp from being rushed on that side. For this, and for the able way in which he commanded the regiment during the first three days of the fighting, I would commend him to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

Also Lieutenant R. M. Barff, Officiating Adjutant of the Regiment, who, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae reports, behaved with great courage and rendered him valuable assistance.

The Guides.

I also wish to bring the name of Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Adams to the Guides to His Excellency's notice. The prompt way in which the corps mobilised and their grand march reflect great credit on him and the corps. Since arrival at the Malakand on the 27th July and till the morning of the 1st August, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was in command of the lower Camp, *i.e.*, that occupied by central and left position, and in the execution of this command, and the arrangements, he made for improving the defences he gave me every satisfaction. I have also to express my appreciation of the way in which he conducted the cavalry reconnaissance on the 1st August on which occasion his horse was shot under him.

Great credit is due to Lieutenant P. C. Elio t-Lockhart, who was in command of the Guides Infantry, for bringing up the regiment from Mardan to Malakand in such good condition after their trying march.

Captain G. M. Baldwin, D. S. O., behaved with great courage and coolness during the reconnaissance of the 1st August and though severely wounded by a sword cut on the head, he remained on the ground and continued to lead his men.

Lieutenant H. L. S. Maclean also behaved with courage, and displayed an excellent example on the night of the 28th July when he was severely wounded.

XIth Bengal Lancers.

Major S. B. Beatson commanded the Squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, which arrived at Malakand on the 29th and led them with great skill and dash on the occasion of the reconnaissance on the 1st August.

No. 8. Bengal Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant F. A. Wynter was the only officer with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery from the 26th till the 30th July, and he commanded it during that time, when all the severest of the fighting was going on with great ability, and has proved himself a good soldier. I should like especially to mention him for His Excellency's consideration. The Battery did excellent work all through.

No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant A. R. Watloe, R. E., commanded the company from the 7th July till the 1st August to my entire satisfaction. His services in strengthening the defences were invaluable.

Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R. E., was in command of the company in the absence of Captain Johnson on the 26th, and commanded it well until he was wounded in gallantly trying to resist a charge of the enemy. After Lieutenant Watling was wounded the command of the remainder for the night of the 26th and till Lieutenant Winsloe returned on the 27th devolved on Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R. E. He performed his duties with great credit, and afterwards was of great assistance, by his zeal and his exertions, to Lieutenant Winsloe.

Medical Staff.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth was most zealous and performed his duties to my satisfaction. He volunteered to perform the duties of Provost-Marshal and did so for a short time during the illness of Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill.

The arrangements made by Surgeon-Major S. Hassan, Senior Medical Officer, 38th Native Field Hospital and the indefatigable attention and care with which he devoted himself to the wounded deserve great praise. The list of casualties is large, and Surgeon-Major Hassan has been untiring in his exertions for their relief. I hope His Excellency will think fit to consider his services favourably.

Surgeon-Captain S. A. O. Langston, 38th Native Field Hospital, rendered valuable assistance in attending to the wounded under a heavy fire on the night of the 26th and each following night, and behaved with courage and devotion in carrying out his duties under very exceptional circumstances.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Corr has worked night and day in the hospitals in trying to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and has most ably and efficiently aided Surgeon-Major Hassan.

Brigade Staff.

Major L. Herbert, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, was of the greatest assistance to me by the zeal and energy with which he performed his duties from the moment the news of the approach of the enemy was received till he was severely wounded while standing next to me in the enclosure of the Sappers and Miners' Camp on the night of the 6th. Since being wounded, he has carried on all his office duties on his bed. I would wish to commend his gallant conduct for the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

Although Major H. A. Deane is in no way under my authority I feel I am under a great obligation to him for the valuable assistance he rendered me with his advice and for volunteering to put himself at my disposal with the object of carrying on the active duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General when Major Herbert was wounded. He was indefatigable in assisting me in every way he could, and I am anxious to put on record my grateful appreciation of the services he rendered me.

The above list of names may appear to be somewhat long; but I would point out that the fighting was almost constant for a week, and was of such a close nature as to demand incessant attention from every officer in the force and to elicit constant acts of courage and gallant example which cannot be overlooked.

I would not like to close this despatch without paying a tribute to the memory of a fine soldier and charming companion whose death the whole force deplores.

Major W. W. Taylor had behaved with the greatest gallantry and dash in meeting the enemy's first charge with Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and had he lived he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself in his career. His loss is a heavy one to his regiment and to the Service, but there is no one in the Brigade who does not mourn him as a friend.

I have also to deplore the death of Honorary Lieutenant L. Manley, as my Commissariat Officer, who had rendered me great assistance and who died fighting manfully. His loss is a very serious one to the Brigade.

I attach separately for favourable consideration a list of native officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have done especially good service, some of whom I have therein recommended for the order of merit.

I trust these recommendations will meet with the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at Malakand from 26th July to 1st August, 1897, inclusive.

SUMMARY.

Officers.

Killed	1
Wounded	19

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed	22
Wounded	131

"Field Operations—Malakand," dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From Major-General G. D. D. C. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 727-F, dated 15th September 1897, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in Chief, to forward herewith despatches from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K. C. B., describing the operations at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley from the 1st to 3rd August 1897 including the defence of the Malakand.

2. In submitting these reports His Excellency desires to express his approbation of Sir B. Blood's energy of the sound dispositions made by him, and Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Colonel Reid, and all ranks, under his command.

3. The advance from the Malakand to the relief of Chakdara was carried out with skill and judgment. The troops in spite of the exertions and hardships they had undergone during the past week, advanced with great energy and drove the enemy disheartened and panic-stricken in all directions into the plain where they were pursued by the cavalry and still further dispersed.

4. The separate report on the defence of Chakdara speaks for itself, but Sir George White wishes to record his admiration of the manner in which this small garrison successfully held their own for six nights and days against overwhelming numbers. He would also specially refer to the patient courage and endurance of the followers, both at the Malakand and Chakdara, during the operations from the 26th July to the 2nd August.

5. Among many other brave acts performed during the defence, Sir George White desires to draw special attention to the gallantry and devotion of the signallers who, isolated as they were in the signal Tower under very trying circumstances without water to drink, and at times under a heavy fire, continued to perform their duties in a most soldierlike manner.

That the morale of the small garrison of Chakdara was in no degree shaken by the severe strain to which they had been subjected is evident from the brilliant sortie which was made by the party under command of Lieutenant Rattray on the arrival of the relieving force.

His Excellency desires to commend the services of Major-General Sir B. Blood, and those mentioned by him in the operations under reference, to the special consideration of the Government of India.

Sir Bindon Blood closes his despatch describing his relief of Chakdara in the following terms:—

The complete and comparatively easy success of these operations, which I have been privileged to direct, was, chiefly and in the first place due to the steadfast courage and conduct of our native soldiers under the gallant leading of their British officers. Not a little was also due to the patient courage of our mule-drivers and other followers, who behaved in the somewhat exciting circumstances of the early morning of the 2nd and 3rd as if they were parading for a peaceful match in the plains of India. Their confidence in us was something touching, especially when we consider the scenes they had witnessed for nearly a week the heavy and continuous firing at short range which had gone on round two-thirds of our position up to an hour or two before the start of the relieving column and their constant sight at no great distance of hordes of wild barbarians thirsting for their blood. These circumstances were calculated to unpleasantly affect the steadiest nerves, and the way in which all sorts and conditions of our native soldiers and followers came out of the trial is a source of keen satisfaction to all of us. Truly these men deserve to bear the good old motto "Nec aspera terrent."

In operations such as those connected with the relief of Chakdara Fort, it is very difficult to select individuals for reward with fairness, and I would accordingly suggest that if possible in this case some distribution of reward should be made to the native rank at proportionate rates per unit to be allotted in each unit by the British officers acting as a sort of committee.

I have the honour to invite the special attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India to the good services of the following officers during the operations described above, viz.

Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C. B. C. M. G., carried out his duties in command of the forces which relieved Chakdara Fort with great gallantry and judgment.

Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Officiating Colonel on the Staff, Malakand Brigade, afforded me valuable assistance by carrying out the re-arrangement of the defensive posts at the Malakand on the 1st August after the relieving force had been drawn from them and in making the preparations for Colonel T. H. Goldney's attack on the 2nd.

Colonel T. H. Goldney, 30th Sikhs, disposed and led the troops on the morning of the 2nd in the successful attack on the hill since named after him in a most judicious and satisfactory manner.

Major E. A. P. Hobday, R.A., was most energetic and indefatigable in assisting Colonel A. J. F. Reid and me in carrying out the multifarious work which had to be done at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn reports favourably on the following officers who were under his command during the operations above detailed, viz:

Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Pathans, who acted at Staff Officer to the Relieving Force, showed great readiness and resource, and his assistance was of the utmost value.

Lieutenants C. R. Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards Orderly Officer, and E Christian, Royal Scott Fusiliers, Signalling Officer, carried out their duties most satisfactorily.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, commanded the cavalry (four squadrons) with the Relieving Force, in the most gallant and judicious manner.

The following Officers Commanding Units and Detachments of the Relieving Force are stated by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn to have carried out their duties in a thoroughly capable and satisfactory manner, viz.

Colonel H. A. Sawyer, 45th Sikhs.

Major Stuart-Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Major J. G. Ramsay, 24th Punjab Infantry.

Captain A. H. C. Birch, R. A. (8th Bengal Mountain Battery).

Lieutenant G. de H. Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, attached to Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).

Lieutenant A. R. Winsloe, R. E. (No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners).

Lieutenant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Infantry).

Surgeon-Captain H. F. Whitchurch V.C., attended to the wounded under fire throughout the fighting.

The following officers under Colonel T. H. Goldney's command led their detachments under my own observation with gallantry and judgment, viz:

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs.

Captain L. C. H. Stainforth, 38th Dogras.

Jemadar Nawab who commanded two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery in support of Colonel Goldney's attack, attracted my favourable notice by his smartness, quickness and thorough knowledge of his work.

I would also wish to bring to His Excellency's notice the good work done by Major H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major H. Withers, D. S. O., Chief Commissariat Officer, and Captain A. B. Dunsterville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, my Aide-de-Camp, the only officers of the Divisional Staff of my force who had arrived at the Malakand on the 2nd August. These officers worked very hard and were of great use to me.

Major H. A. Deane, C. S. I, Political Agent, Dir and Swat, was not in any way under my orders during the operations above described but notwithstanding, I hope, I may be permitted to express the obligations under which I lie to him for valuable information and general assistance which he gave me.

Malakand Field Force.

Return of casualties in action at relief of Chakdara on 2nd August 1897.

Summary.

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed	5
Wounded	28

Field Operations—Malakand, dated Simla, 14th September 1897.

From Major-General G. deC Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 728-F., dated 15th September, 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, giving an account of the operations of the forces under his command from the 4th to 29th August, 1897 inclusive.

2. His Excellency has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the admirable manner in which Sir B. Blood has exercised his command and the skilful way in which that officer handled his troops at the action of Landakai on the 17th August when he dislodged the enemy from an extremely strong natural position.

3. Sir George White deeply regrets the loss of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusilier, and H. L. S. Maclean of the Queens Own Corps of Guides, and he also desires to record his admiration of the gallantry displayed on the occasion of their death by Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 10th Lancers and the Natives officers and non-commissioned Officers and men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides who accompanied them, and whose conduct will form the subject of a separate communication.

4 The Commander-in-Chief, cordially endorses the opinion expressed in paragraphs 31 and 35 of the report, and favourably commends to the notice of the Government of India the officers therein mentioned.

Sir Bindon Blood in his despatch says:—

I would wish to express my admiration of the fine soldierly qualities exhibited by all ranks of the special force which I led into Upper Swat. They fought the action at Landakai in a brilliant manner, working over high hills under a burning sun with the greatest alacrity and showing every where the greatest keenness to close with the enemy. They carried out admirably the trying duties necessitated by marching in hot weather with a transport train of more than 2,000 mules, and they endured with perfect cheerfulness the discomfort of several night's bivouac in heavy rain. The officers of the Divisional Staff and of my personal staff were with me Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C. B., C. M. G., and his staff and the several heads of departments and Commanding Officers of Divisional Troops all carried out their duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Major H. A. Deane, Political Agent and his Assistant, Lieutenant A. R. Winsloe, gave valuable assistance in collecting intelligence and supplies.

While the operations above described were in progress a diversion was made towards the southern border of the Buner country from Mardan by the 1st Reserve Brigade, which on its head quarters receiving March Order from my commands the 3rd Brigade Malakand Field Force.

A force under Brigadier-General J Wodehouse, C B, C M G., was concentrated on the 17th August at austam, 18 miles north-east of Maidan, and about four miles from the Buner border, with the object of acting as a containing force, and so preventing the sections of the Buner tribesmen who had not already committed themselves against us from joining in opposition to our advance into Upperswat.

The presence of this force had the desired effect, and Brigadier-General Wodehouse and his Staff made good use of the time they spent at Rustam in acquiring valuable information about several of the passes in the neighbourhood.

Brigadier-General Wodehouse states that throughout the operations of his force, which involved considerable fatigue and exposure to heat and rain, the spirit of his troops left nothing to be desired. He makes special mention of the work of No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners under Captain C. E. Baddeley, R E. He also reports very favourable on the assistance given him by Lieutenant C. P. Down Assistant Commissioner, and has expressed to me his high opinion of that officer's abilities and acquirements, particularly of his proficiency in the local vernacular.

DR. DROUOT, Professor at the National Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, contributes to *Nature* a paper on the singular case of a dumb person suddenly recovering the power of speech. A child living in the Commune of Tremeaux, in the department of the Loire, was struck with dumbness after a serious illness he had when only two years of age. Being now more than twenty-five years old, and never having uttered a sound since his illness when a baby, he suddenly, and to his own astonishment, as much as to that of all those who knew him, commenced talking. He was craving for a whiff of tobacco, and was making vain efforts to enable his sister to understand it, when he, so to say, mechanically uttered the word "tabac." Since that moment he has continued to speak fluently. Examining this spontaneous cure, M. Drouot declares that though the phenomenon is strange and exceedingly rare, it may, nevertheless, be accounted for as the young man had never been deaf, but only dumb. The doctor considers that the young man's dumbness was probably due to a partial paralysis, or to great debility of the vocal organs, and that with years those organs had gained strength. Dr. Drouot observes that this case is not absolutely unique. He gives several examples of dumb persons obtaining the power of speech. Among them is that of Cœsus's son, who also is said to have recovered the use of his voice through lively emotion. When the King of Lydia was on the point of being killed by one of Cyrys's warriors, his son, who had never spoken, succeeded in exclaiming, "O Persian, do not kill Cœsus?" This has been regarded as a legend. Dr. Drouot, from his recent experience, considers that it may be accepted as an authentic story. Cœsus's son obtained power of speech to save his father—the young man born at Tremeaux to get a whiff of tobacco.

THE *Birmingham Post's* London correspondent learns from a high Russian authority that there is every probability of the Tsar and Tsaritsa paying a visit of about a fortnight's duration to this country in the spring of next year. The Imperial couple would arrive here early in May, and it is considered probable that they would stay in London before proceeding once more to Paris.

COUNTY CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE finished off a very successful season with a decisive victory over Notts. The team played 25 matches, won 15, lost 3—2 with Surrey and one with Essex,—and drew 7. Lancashire's cricket was most consistent throughout the season, and indeed they thoroughly deserve the championship. Lancashire owes its high position more to its bowlers than to its batsmen. They have done no great wonders in batting, but their bowlers have actually done wonders. Lancashire has scored more than 400 only thrice—twice against Sussex, but 8 times it has succeeded in disposing of first class teams for less than 100 runs and 22 times for less than 200. In Briggs, Cuttell, Hallam, and Mold Lancashire possesses a quartette of bowlers not to be surpassed by any county, not even by Surrey. All of these have done wonderfully well and they come within the first 10 in the averages. Briggs and Cuttell were especially destructive, whilst Mold was unable to play often owing to an injury. In batting A. C. MacLaren stands very prominent, he having got the extremely satisfactory average of 51·33 for 18 completed innings. It was indeed hard luck for Lancashire that his duties prevented him from taking part in the earlier matches. Albert Ward and Baker have also done well, and their averages of 38·42 and 35·37 speak for themselves. Tyldesley did wonderfully well during the first half of the season, but was dead out of luck in the end, whilst Sugg, although he fared indifferently during the early part of the season, improved his average considerably during the last month. It might be added that Tyldesley had the honour of scoring a century in each innings in the return match with Warwickshire. Although Lancashire are at the top of the tree, there are many who doubt their claims to the championship and consider them inferior to Surrey, Yorkshire and Essex. They are, however, certainly superior to Yorkshire, but it is very doubtful whether they are superior to Surry or to Essex. Leaving this matter aside and considering even drawn games, Lancashire certainly deserve the championship on the form which they displayed. Of their drawn matches those against Warwickshire and Sussex were slightly against them. In the former case Warwickshire wanted 110 runs to win with 7 wickets in hand, but considering the quality of the Lancashire bowling, it was open to doubt whether they should have succeeded in getting the required number of runs. Besides, Lancashire had closed their second innings in the match with 1 wicket to fall. In the latter case Sussex were 310 runs to the good with 7 wickets down in the second innings, but there again we must look to the weakness of the Sussex attack and to the fact that in this match Lancashire had actually scored 429 in the first innings. As regards Surrey, 2 of their drawn matches, viz., those with Essex and Yorkshire were decidedly against them. In the first case with only 3 inferior wickets in hand they wanted 92 runs to win and in the second with 4 wickets in hand they wanted 77 runs to win. Surrey we are also in rather a tight corner in their return match with Sussex when with 3 wickets to fall in the 2nd innings Sussex were 246 to the good. Yorkshire's drawn match with Lancashire was distinctly against them, as the latter wanted 58 runs to win and had a whole innings at its disposal. Their return match with Middlesex was also slightly against Yorkshire. Essex's return match with Derbisshire was distinctly against the former, for with 5 wickets down in the 2nd innings Essex had not finished off the arrears of the first innings and were still 29 runs to the bad. Hence it is quite certain that Lancashire deserved the championship, and perhaps Essex had an equal right to it. The following are the principal bowling and batting averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Highest in an Innings.	Average.
A C MacLaren	30	2	924	244	51·33
Ward (A)	41	6	1355	167	38·42
Baker	37	2	1238	185	35·37
Tyldesley	33	2	990	174	31·93
Sugg (F)	34	3	974	122	31·35

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Briggs	1149	340	2·94	140	16·38
Mold	759·2	264	1671	88	17·25
Cuttell	1098·2	418	2813	102	17·77
Hallam	952·4	421	1651	99	18·34

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire finished up their season at Southampton when owing to their batting breaking down they lost to Hampshire by 6 wickets and they were indeed in luck in not obtaining the "wooden spoon. It was the batting weakness which was mainly responsible for their failure throughout the season. Besides the general falling off in form of their most famous run-getters, Leicestershire had to deplore the absence for the greater part of the season of their one really great cricketer, Pougher. Injuring his ankle at practice, he was kept out of the field until the beginning of the last month, and even when at length available his recovery was not sufficient to admit of his bowling. With Pougher away, Leicestershire must have entered upon their various engagements with small hops of victory, and a glance at the averages will prove that no one showed form other than the most ordinary. Knight heads the batting averages with the modest average of 20, and C. J. B. Wood comes next to him. Tomlin was quite off colour, and C. E. de Trafford failed to maintain his reputation as a hitter. In bowling Woodcock, Geeson and Stocks did good execution at times, and the best average was gained by F. W. Stocks whose slow left-arm bowling was perhaps the best feature of Leicestershire cricket this season. Subjoined are the chief batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Highest in an Innings.	Average.
Knight	25	0	503	110	20
C J B Wood	25	0	493	102	19·72
Pougher	8	0	152	40	19
Geeson	25	6	334	43	18·63
H H Marriott	12	0	217	43	18·08
Coe	21	3	348	53	19·10
King	9	0	169	56	18·70
Tomlin	19	2	285	70	16·59
F W Stock	11	1	150	41	5

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
F W Stocks	307·1	111	705	31	22·74
G E Hudd	84·3	7	257	11	23·27
Woodcock	521·2	124	1372	51	26·94
Geeson	358·0	100	947	28	33·82
Coe	237·1	57	661	18	36·72

MIDDLESEX.

With a victory over Kent by 53 runs Middlesex brought a very unfourable season to a conclusion, their record consisting of 3 wins, 4 losses and 9 drawn games, as against 8 wins, 3 losses, and 5 draws last year. It was indeed sheer hard luck for Middlesex that in spite of possessing quite a plethora of good batsmen such as F. G. J. Ford, J. Douglas, A. E. Stoddart, P. F. Warner, H. B. Hayman, T. C. O'Brien R. S. Lucas, etc., they should stand 7th on the championship competition. Of these, however, F. G. J. Ford played only in the month of June, T. C. O'Brien during the first half of the season, and A. E. Stoddart having met with an accident to his knee was compelled to stand out of the last six matches; R. S. Lucas made rare appearances, while J. Douglas who came into the team in August scored 2 centuries and showed his great ability as a cricketer. H. B. Hayman was not in his splendid form of last year, whilst P. F. Warner who was regularly available did good work with the willow. The bowling of Middlesex was not strong enough, there being no one to render any material assistance to Hearne and Rawlin since F. H. E. Cunliffe and C. M. Wells came into the team later on in the month of August. With A. E. Trott qualified to play next season and with the discovery of a useful bowler in Webb, who took part in only 2 matches and made a very successful debut against Notts, Middlesex will surely make a much better show next season, and I hope to see them take a very high place on the Championship list. The following are the principal batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
F G J Ford	14	1	524	150	40·30
J Douglas	13	1	481	110	40
A E Stoddart	15	0	542	140	36·13
R S Lucas	8	2	169	46*	33·16
P F Warner	23	0	916	156	31·58
G MacGregor	8	2	159	141	26·12
H B Hayman	27	0	716	84	26·51
Dr G Thornton	15	2	343	56	24·64
A J Webbe	22	2	472	74	23·60
Rawlin	28	2	578	64	22·24
Sir T C O'Brien	13	1	241	80	20·08

* Not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J T Hearne	1057·3	451	1890	102	18·52
C M Wells	427·1	83	854	38	22·47
Rawlin	677·0	246	1340	55	27·16
F H E Cunliffe	242·1	68	476	17	28
Phillips	326·1	84	744	20	37·20

NOTTS.

After remaining at the head of the competition for nearly half of the season simply owing to immunity from defeats Notts have come out at last 10th in the competition which is indeed very disappointing. Their record of 2 wins, 5 losses and 9 draws compares unfavourably with their record last year of 5 wins, 5 losses and 6 draws when they stood 6th in the competition. Certainly a very powerful side in batting with such great batsmen as Shrewsbury, Gunn, J. A. Dixon, A. O. Jones, Daft and Dench, this once famous county of excellent bowlers such as Selby, Morley, Alfred Shaw, Barnes, Flowers, &c., now finds itself sorely in need of a good bowler to assist Attewell who has done good work. Besides Attewell there is not a single good bowler and the result is that Attewell is greatly overworked. Dench was tried as a bowler but with little success, although he made his mark as a batsman, and Gutbridge also was a total failure as a bowler, although he batted splendidly at times. Most of the batting was done by Shrewsbury, Gunn, and J. A. Dixon, who improved considerably this year, whilst Dench Attewell, A. O. Jones, and Gutbridge came off occasionally. If the Notts executive succeed in unearthing a really good bowler Notts would certainly take a very high place in the championship competition. Subjoined are the principal averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Gunn	25	3	1010	230	45·90
J A Dixon	24	1	1030	168*	44·78
Shrewsbury	26	3	818	83	35·56
Dench	22	4	637	75	28·95
A O Jones	27	0	759	162	28·11

* "Not out."

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Attewell	973·3	416	1684	34	29·05

SOMERSET.

Somerset fared very indifferently during the season, and their record of 3 wins, 9 losses, and 4 draws is very unsatisfactory. The only redeeming feature in their cricket was their double victory over Surrey. Their batting was very feeble, the highest average being a little over 31, the next best being 24·32. Only 1 century was scored by them, viz., by S.M. J. Woods, against Yorkshire. L. C. H. Palairet was not able to play very regularly, and besides he was not seen to any great advantage. The same may be said of V. T. Hill and R. C. N. Palairet. In bowling Somerset have shown good form, Tyler doing extremely useful work, and was well supported by Capes, Hedley and Robson. The following are the chief averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
L C H Palairet	20	1	394	92	31·71
S M J Woods	26	0	634	111	24·38
V T Hill	10	0	236	61	23·60
R E Palairet	19	0	448	58	23·42
F A Phillips	22	0	210	92	23·33
G Fowler	28	4	555	70	23·12
W N Roe	11	2	192	58	21·33

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W C Hedley	290	90	656	32	20·50
Tyler	703	158	1913	85	22·50
Gill	113·1	38	285	14	20·92
Robson	372·3	135	831	34	24·44
G Fowler	162	42	404	16	25·25
S M J Woods	363·2	74	1072	39	27·40

W.

THE JAMBUGHORA RELIEF FUND

(REWAKANTHA AGENCY).

THE Committee acknowledges with thanks the following contributions to the fund established at Jambughora for the relief of the poor people suffering from scarcity:—

	Rs.
Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai	50
Sheth Sarabhai Maganbhai	50
Jhaveri Dowlatchand Wakhatchand	15
Sheth Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai	50
Nagar Sheth Manibhai Premabhai	50
Jhaveri Lalubhai Raiji	25
Maghubhai Jethabhai, for one whose name the donor has declined to publish	100
Sutaria Chhotalal Lalubhai	10
Sheth Bahechardas

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A GREAT deal has been made by the hostile critics of the French Ministry of Marine of the accident in "the Bruix. If the piston-rod had broken under any other circumstances than those attending the visit of M. Faure to St. Petersburg very little would have been heard of the matter, but, as it was, the opportunity was too good to be lost by the critics. M. Lockroy has confided to one of our evening contemporaries his belief, whatever the makers of the boilers may say to the contrary, that there was water in the cylinder, and that the mishap was due in part to the complicated character of Belleville boilers and in part to the inexperience of the engineers. The ex-Minister, however, is not a technical expert, and therefore, on such a subject, his opinion is of no greater value than that of Sir A. Forwood, who takes the same view. A writer in the Yacht is much nearer the mark in ascribing the general frequency of mishaps in the French Navy to the fact that the ships are built upon a displacement too small for the qualities expected of them. Weight is everywhere economised, and every mechanism is lightened, until weakness becomes an almost necessary consequence. This critic points out, too, that great as have been scientific advances, we are as yet very imperfectly informed as to molecular and other conditions affecting the stability of metals, and that mishaps do often occur, for which no really satisfactory explanation can be found.

In relation to the general indictment formulated against the Ministry, the "France Militaire" remarks that if half the attacks were well founded, it would be necessary to despair of the Navy, but in fact, M. Lockroy himself, and M. Cavaignac, have accepted the naval portfolio possessed with the burning zeal of enthusiasts, and yet have accomplished nothing; and this because criticism is so easy and art so difficult. And now, says our contemporary sarcastically, is it not clear that a Minister, under whose administration this piston-rod broke, must either "se soumettre or se demettre?" If there might have been doubt before, can anyone now deny, with the broken piston-rod before him, that the French Navy is deplorably wanting in "esprit de corps," that its finances are obscure and confused, that it is neither strong enough nor sufficiently well organised, that it is ill provided with cruisers, &c.? Thus is illustrated the unformed state of the French public mind upon all naval questions.

But the visit to Cronstadt has given a good deal of satisfaction to the French Navy. Quite apart from the interchange of courtesies and honours, officers are congratulating themselves that the Navy has borne so prominent a part in the cementing of the Franco-Russian alliance. At the Cronstadt fetes of a few years ago, they say, it had the privilege of being the first witness to the sympathy existing between the two nations. At Toulon, and even at Paris, French seamen were prominent in drawing close the bond, and now it was on board the Pothuau that the alliance was formally proclaimed by the President and the Czar. The "Yacht" puts the matter neatly. By a pleasant fiction, it says, the deck of a man-of-war is considered as the soil of the country to which she belongs, and this was in Russian waters, but it may be said upon the soil of France, that the Emperor declared the alliance upon which Frenchmen build such noble and patriotic hopes.

The French marine infantry are colonial troops attached to the Ministry of Marine, but having little relation with the Navy. The members of the force spend long periods, with short leave, in the unhealthy climates of the colonies, and the "France Militaire" deplores the very great sacrifice which results. These officers and men, it says, are held too cheaply, and their constitutions are prematurely wasted while they are still in the prime of life, and many die in Senegal and Tonquin who otherwise would do good service to the country. The War department is very loth, as our contemporary says, to tie the colonial ball to its foot, at least with the present organisation. It considers it has enough to do with the land frontier without being compelled to occupy itself with what takes place in the ordinary course beyond the seas. In other words, General Billot is afraid of involving his department in colonial affairs which might bring about a renewal of the disasters of Mexico. As to French naval officers, they all maintain that the naval department has no interest in preserving its connection with the naval infantry and artillery, which are, so to speak, bodies in naval pay but not practically in naval service. They support their arguments by pointing out that in case of a European war the greater part of the troops would be sent to cooperate with the military forces in operations in the interior; therefore they would be very willing to hand over the forces to the Minister of War, but they propose to create in their stead a new corps which should be commanded exclusively by naval officers and be devoted chiefly to coast defence. The "France Militaire," in relation to this proposal, points out that the naval officer is inclined to attempt to command always and everywhere, and argues that to constitute a fresh corps under naval command would be to play at soldiers, and would be merely a means of opening to sailors good sinecures on shore. This is bitter criticism, and we are very sure that French naval officers do not regard the matter in that light. They are perhaps driven to consider coast defence as bound up with the presence of military forces upon shore, and it is this that leads them to propose the creation of a force under their own control.

It is proposed in the course of October or the beginning of November at the latest, to have a practice mobilisation of the Italian Fleet, the departments of Marine and the Army co-operating. It is intended to embody 8,000 seamen of the deferred categories, that is men who have served a short time in the fleet, but the reserve men themselves will not go afloat because the complements will be fully complete. They will, however, present themselves at different depots and be inspected, while the territorial Militia of the coast districts will be embodied for a few days at particular stations. In this way it is expected that the time required to concentrate a certain number of men of the naval and military forces for operations at a particular point on the coast may be settled. The mobilisation will take place between Spezia and Civita Vecchia.

Herr Carl Bleibtreu's critical contribution to the history of the war of 1870, which, as the "Legende de Moltke," has been translated into French, naturally occupies a good deal of attention among French soldiers. The author sets himself to destroy the reputation of Moltke as a great captain, though ready to leave him a splendid organiser. For this reason he maintains that Moltke cannot be compared, even at a great distance, with Napoleon, though both had this in common, that they possessed a masterful quality that gave them the will to conquer. In its form Herr Bleibtreu's book is a destructive criticism of the general staff history of the war, and it has brought upon him many bitter attacks from the German press. The writer is not content with dethroning Moltke. He discovers that in Gambetta, though a civilian, the French possessed a born leader, who had all the qualities of a great soldier. General Tricoche, who explains these views to his countrymen in the "France Militaire," is content that Germans should enjoy their legend, if only Frenchmen will not break their own idols—among whom he does not reckon Gambetta. There is value, he argues, in heroic legends for those who know how to draw great and inspiring resolutions from them. The general is fully willing to recognise in Moltke a savant, an organiser, a man of remarkable grasp of details in war, a veritable genius indeed, but he welcomes the German who dethrones the great soldier from the pedestal to which his compatriots have been disposed to raise him as a rival to Napoleon himself.

It is not likely that the United States Government will send troops to the Yukon gold district before the spring. The senators of Montana and Idaho called upon the President to establish a post on the Upper Yukon in Alaska, and it was almost determined to do so when some difficulties arose. It was maintained by many that the President could not establish a new military post without the authority of Congress, and this view of the question was adopted, causing the movement of troops to be deferred. The decision was also partly brought about by considerations of economy. Even if troops were sent to Alaska it does not appear that they could legally act without presidential authority or special instructions from the Minister of War, even as a matter of emergency; and it is questionable if a United States judge or marshal could be vested with the necessary power to despatch troops to the scene of disorder. Even if authority in this matter could be conferred upon the Governor of Alaska, he is located at Sitka, and much disturbance might occur before his instructions could reach the neighbourhood of the gold fields. Such difficulties will doubtless be overcome, and in the spring troops will be sent to the spot. Already necessary stores have been collected, and the place chosen for the proposed station is in the vicinity of Circle City, on the Upper Yukon.

During the progress of the Saxon manœuvres on the 3rd ult., a military bridge constructed by pioneers suddenly collapsed, while the 94th Thuringian (Grand Duke of Saxony's) Regiment was marching across. A number of soldiers and several buglers perished, some being drowned and others killed by being struck by the baulks of timber as the bridge fell in.

The *Hamburgische Correspondent* states that the German Emperor has just issued a Cabinet order to the army, in which he once more enjoined the generals in commands to exhort their officers to lead a simple life.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·633	Calm	1	97.1	72·1	64	...	15·86	−1·05
Sirsa	29·591	W	3	100·8	68·4	50	...	13·38	+0·95
Delhi	29·641	WSW	4	92·7	77·9	64	...	20·61	−0·06
Agra	29·556	SW	5	93·9	72·4	86	0·05	34·30	+7·47
Cawnpore	29·661	WNW	4	87·3	72·1	84	0·06	29·72	...
Allahabad	29·635	WNW	17	87·7	73·3	95	2·08	42·68	+6·98
Jhansi	29·686	NW	9	87·1	75·7	83	0·14	24·93	−12·60
Jacobabad	29·671	Calm	3	108·4	65·1	72	...	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·719	WSW	7	93·2	78·0	73	...	11·80	+5·72
Jeypore	29·720	NNW	2	98·6	69·0	68	...	15·26	−11·24
Ajmere	29·741	W	5	93·4	69·6	64	...	21·91	+2·08
Deesa	29·762	WNW	4	94·8	74·0	87	...	20·83	−4·82
Ahmedabad	29·768	NW	2	94·2	77·6	84	...	31·77	...
Bhuj	29·766	W	2	95·5	73·9	75	...	15·99	−0·47
Rajkot	29·786	WNW	3	92·9	73·3	85	0·10	24·68	+2·19
Ghadechi	29·763	W	5	93·0	73·8	82	...	20·09	...
Veraval	29·763	NNE	6	87·1	77·8	93	...	18·62	...
Neemuch	29·774	NW	6	93·7	68·2	39	...	27·88	−2·43
Indore	29·762	NW	6	89·2	73·0	89	...	30·73	−1·47
Sanger	29·716	W	8	85·7	70·1	92	0·82	38·83	−5·99
Jubulpore	29·711	NE	4	86·9	72·1	86	...	46·58	−8·82
Hoshangabad	29·721	SSW	1	90·3	72·7	87	...	48·40	−4·28
Khandwa	29·735	NW	10	90·2	75·1	82	...	25·05	−5·15
Itarsi	29·708	SW	8	81·2	74·6	85	0·32	32·64	−14·20
Nagpur	29·716	Calm	10	93·2	73·6	82	...	33·87	−8·53
Amraoti	29·765	WSW	7	92·4	70·8	94	...	24·02	−7·30
Akola	29·771	W	9	91·9	73·7	1	...	22·83	−9·16
Surat	29·765	SSW	3	90·6	75·5	87	...	58·02	−6·35
Malegaon	29·795	WSW	6	89·9	67·8	78	...	18·85	−2·51
Bombay	29·805	SSE	10	86·0	78·0	91	...	81·21	+10·59
Poona	29·815	SW	8	85·0	68·4	89	1·28	21·71	+0·28
Ahmednagar	29·811	N	4	85·8	68·4	79	...	17·83	...
Aurangabad	29·827	Calm	3	90·8	67·2	84	...	22·67	...
Sholapur	29·833	WSW	0	86·7	71·1	77	0·07	17·55	−8·45
Ratnagiri	29·832	Calm	4	79·0	74·4	95	4·36	131·05	+24·98
Belgaum	29·872	WSW	17	76·2	66·3	92	...	59·05	+1·16
Goa	29·871	W	3	81·0	74·4	95	0·55	105·36	...
Karwar	29·839	Calm	2	89·1	76·5	90	0·34	134·66	+18·95
Mangalore	29·803	Calm	1	89·3	73·9	91	0·18	152·61	+19·29
Calicut	29·806	E	3	84·2	75·0	86	0·18	140·70	+24·38
Cochin	29·912	NNW	F	86·8	76·1	88	0·04	113·27	+39·57
Isangalore	29·925	WSW	10	79·7	65·8	90	0·14	29·71	+ 9·33
Seoundera-bad	29·787	NW	8	90·7	70·3	77	0·07	13·09	−13·32
Masulipatam	29·773	WNW	9	92·7	79·0	76	..	17·17	−7·70
Bellary	29·845	W	6	88·2	73·3	63	..	19·81	+8·25
Cuddapah	29·845	W	6	92·1	76·9	73	..	29·11	+9·39
Madras	29·839	WSW	5	90·0	80·0	77	..	25·21	+8·83
Coimbatore	29·887	SW	6	88·9	71·1	82	..	9·81	+4·33
Trichinopoly	29·856	WNW	6	94·5	75·4	69	...	20·72	+8·28
Negapatam	29·840	W	7	94·5	77·9	73	...	9·42	−2·30
Colombo	29·913	WSW	11	87·0	78·0	79	..	29·86	+6·47
Aden (1)	29·900	E	9	94·3	80·3	77	...	0·62	+0·19

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (81·75); G. T. H.=0·01 (82·40); St. G. H.=0·05 (84·45); C. P.=0·00 (81·27).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Nagpur, Raipur and Jubbulpore, a brisk to rapid fall at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the baric gardients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction. The force has been fresh to strong at Allahabad, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad, Khandwa and Akola, and 12 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Neemuch and Jacobabad, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Indore, Delhi and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° and the lowest 65°, both recorded at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (4·36") and Allahabad (2·08"), light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Saugor, Raipur, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Bangalore, and a few drops at Agra, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved northwards and its centre now lies to the north-east of Cawnpore. Local rain is likely in the North-West Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

Tuesday:—The cyclonic storm continues to be the most important feature in the weather; it has moved northward during the past 24 hours, and the centre is now over Patna, where the barometer is over three-tenths lower than usual. Pressure is high in Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim, and the pressure differences are large. Winds are cyclonic in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and at the head of the Bay, and are strong to a gale in force. They are moderate from north-west over North Bombay and Central parts of the country, westerly over the Peninsula and variable in Burma and the Punjab. The temperature is lower than usual over the North-West Provinces, east of the Central Provinces and Bengal, but in other places the heat is generally excessive. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and eight in Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally, and in places heavily, over Bengal, Assam, Behar, and east of the North-West Provinces, while showers have been received in Burma, west of the Peninsula and east of the Central Provinces. The principal amounts are: over six inches in Gorakhpore; over five inches in Ratnagiri; over four inches in Purnea; over two inches in Dhubri, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Benares and Allahabad; and over one inch in Narayanganj, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Poona.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 09	81 26	84 36	80 28
Tuesday, October 5	0 00	0 01	0 05	0 30
Total	82 09	81 27	84 41	81 28
Total fall to 5th Oct. 1896	84 44	83 49	93 02	87 12
Total fall to 5th Oct. 1895	73 50	82 86	64 09	63 13

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	214 12
Sunday, October 3	1 01
Total	216 3

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	119 81
Monday, October 4	0 70
Total	120 51
Total fall to 4th October 1896	133 12

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 4.

10 p.m.	79·4

TUESDAY.—OCT. 5.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·0
6 p.m.	84·3

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs:
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Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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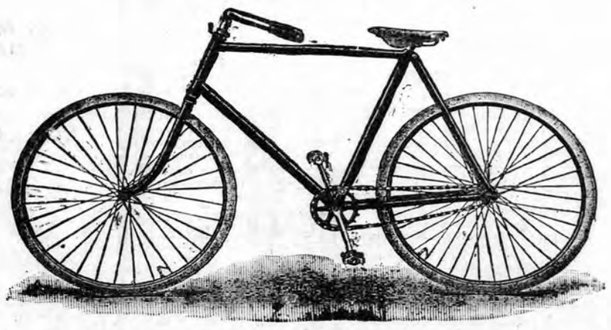

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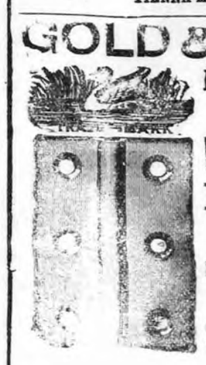

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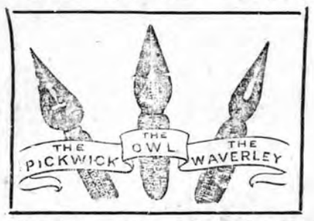

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